

Richard Paper 2

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63

Richard (104)

Genealogy of The Richards Family Beginning With John C. Richards, 1790-1884.

Picton, January 26, 1875.

Dear Children, Grandchildren and Children's Children.

As we have no written record of our ancestors and as I am the oldest of the fourth generation in my 86th year of my age, I will give you a few things from my memory as related by my grandfather and grandmother.

My great grandfather was a Welshman, who went to France, by name John Richards. He married a French lady and had a family. After a time he became one of the King's Bodyguard and in the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day he helped the Royal Family to escape through the back gardens of the palace. For this he was promoted.

At this time the French were at war with the Indians in this Country. As fast as their soldiers were killed or died the ranks were filled with men from home. What was called conscripts or drafted men were brought over as soldiers. My Grandfather, John Richards, was one of the number called to leave Country, Family, and Friends to serve as a soldier. Being over eighteen years of age and a likely active young man, the Commanding Officer promoted him to a Lieutenancy in the army. The Sioux Indians were a very warlike race and gave them no end of trouble, and the country being all a wilderness gave the Indians much advantage, but the French by perseverance established themselves from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi River. In an engagement my grandfather was wounded by a bullet in his thigh, was taken prisoner by the Indians. He was placed with their other prisoners and when they halted, the Chief came to see them. He was accompanied by his daughter. The Chief had lost a son that day in battle. A Council was held to determine how to dispose of the prisoners and the young Chieftainess begged for Grandfather's life. The old Chief said it would only cause trouble, but the daughter plead for his life, saying she would cure him and adopt him in her dead brother's place, and her father consented. They extracted the shot but the ball he carried to his grave. For three years and over he was kept their prisoner. He lived as they lived, learned three different Indian languages. During this time they had wandered far west, and at the end of three years began to talk of war. The head Chief called a Council of different tribes to consult on what was best to do. As the tribes came from different parts it was needful that a feast be made. So in order to do so they killed most of their dogs and for three days and nights held their feast before the Council was held. This feast was called a potlatch.

For three days and nights they danced, sang, and ate. Of course after a time they became weary, and one by one drunk and weary they lay down to sleep--all but one young squaw left to watch. They were all soon sound asleep and snoring away. My grandfather snored too but with one eye open. After a little, the squaw began to nod, till at last over come by sleep she fell asleep.

My grandfather said "Now or Never" and very cautiously crawled out and fled. It was full moon in the month of June. He expected that the dogs they had left alive would give an alarm, but like their masters they were asleep. He ran as fast as he could but in a little while he heard the report of a gun. As soon as it came dawn he crawled into a hollow log. Expecting they would pursue him he lay there all day. At night he ventured out again. Weak and weary he still kept travelling on and on, living on green leaves, roots and such like. He ~~knew that which~~ ~~was~~ had no guide but the sun, moon, and stars. He knew that the white people lived to the east so thither he bent his steps, not knowing how far it was but he kept fording rivers and climbing over hills and mountains till at last he reached



the settlement of Dutch people at Schoharie, N. Y. Then another difficulty presented itself. They spoke Dutch, and between French, Dutch and bad English he could not speak any correctly. He made himself partly understood. He found the people kind and sympathetic. He made his home among the British Colony. Among them he became acquainted with a widow named Wemp. She became his wife and in process of time they had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters-- Owen R., the eldest, John R., Daniel R. The daughters were Jemima the oldest, Margaret the youngest. All lived to have families of their own, of which I will say more hereafter.

Just then another difficulty arose. Between England and the colonies a war began, in which Grandfather adhered to the British Standard. He joined the army as a Lieutenant. His wife had to fly for safety, performing the journey of 700 miles on foot, leading one child by the hand and carrying another in her arms, Owen, the eldest, joined the ranks as a foot soldier. His property was confiscated at the end of seven years war. The United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia or the wilds of Upper Canada. My grandfather chose the latter, received a pension and land. He was then made Indian Interpreter and kept the Indian trading post for three years. He then settled on his land in Fredericksburgh, where I, John Richards, the oldest son of Owen Richards, was born on November 5th, 1790, and am now in my 86th year, 1876.

In going back to our ancestry we find John R. 1st, a Welshman, John 2nd a Frenchman, the third Owen Richards an American, the fourth John R. a Canadian. My grandmother on my mother's side was Elsa O'Connor from north of Ireland. Her Father's family and some friends came to the Colony when she was 17 years old, settling among the Dutch on the Mohawk River where my grandfather married her. In religion they were Protestants, though Catholic by name such as Margaret O'Connor, Christopher, Owen, Daniel, and so on the Grandmother's side so far we are of Irish descent. Of my mother's side I can say but little. Her father, Benjamin Spencer was from England. The name is common. She was born in the state of Connecticut. Her parents died when she was young and she came to live with her brother Hazelton Spencer, who settled in Fredericksburgh. So on my side there is English and American and from this amalgamation of races has sprung a numerous progeny scattered far and wide. For instance, Owen R. had four sons and 2 daughters. These again had large families. 51 grandchildren are living up to this date, Nov. 28, 1870, and 14 great grandchildren. My father's family was the smallest of the five. My mother died in childbed at the age of 34 having twins. One lived six months and died. My mother was a large healthy woman in the prime of life but called to leave a young family who needed a mother's care. My sister Polly, aged 13 took charge of the house and did the best she could. We fared hard, a new farm, no schools, luxuries, pleasures, parties, no holidays except Christman, New Years, Easter. No stationed minister in Prince Edward County.

The Rev. McGlaughlin married my parents and baptized me when a child. He was a Church of England minister and resided at Bath in Earnestown, so by birthrite I was a member of that church but my parents catechised their children, such as the Lord's prayer, Ten Commandments, The Apostle's Creed, and some good moral lessons. First Honesty, second Truthfulness, third Punctuality, fourth Benevolence, fifth Industry, sixth Manliness, seventh Prudence, and above all the Bible was true, to fear God and honor the King.

As there were no roads and the settlements were far apart we had no schools and the children were taught at home to read and write. As many of the settlers were men of good learning some became teachers afterward. Then there was the want of books. The Dilworth Spelling book, The English reader, The New Testament, Johnson's Dictionary was our stock in store, but as the country settled times



improved so that the third generation is well educated. Instead of the Indian trail or road we have highways fit for the finest carriage in the province. Instead of the old French Battow, we have steamers of the first class. Instead of the French post and Log cabin we have forts, towns and cities. The county of Prince Edward was early settled, being nearly surrounded by water. In the absence of roads nearly any point could be reached by water, which abounded in all kinds of fish. The woods were filled with wild animals, Bears, Wolves and Deer. The woods and water offered great assistance sustaining the settlers until the land could be cleared. Potatoes and turnips were the first things to grow. A man by the name of Dyer brought a few potatoes from the States in a napsack and in two years he raised 600 bushel. The land being new was very productive. Two or three crops of wheat could be raised on the same ground in succession. There were no mills nearer than Kingston so there was plenty of wheat but of times no bread on account of the difficulty of getting the wheat ground. People lived in plain humble style. The pioneers were a hardy race, many being old soldiers disbanded after the Revolutionary War, taking up land in Nova Scotia or Upper Canada.

John Church Richards was the son of Colonel Owen Richards who was buried in St. James Cemetery Toronto. He was twice married, first to Sarah Spafford and after to Mary White, both of whom were of U. E. Loyalist descent. He died Sept. 19th, 1884. Three weeks after, October 13th his wife Polly (Mary White) followed him, he having reached the advanced age of 94 and she 88.

L. R. R.

This letter was found in the estate of Clara Bessie Fralick whose mother ~~was~~ was Clarissa Richards, wife of John William Fralick. Clarissa was a daughter of John Church Richards. Colonel Oliver John of Evanston, Ill., gave me this letter. He is the son of Clara Bessie Fralick. Clarissa and John William were married in 1858.



The 15th day of April 1718 having obtained a dispensation from three bans of Mr ___ mont grand meanee of monsigneur Levergus of Quebec, I undersigned priest of the parish of villa marie obtained the mutual consent of Jean Richard age 36 years son of Gullaume Richard and of Agnes Tessier his father and mother on one part of the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal and of Marieanne You age 24 years daughter of Pierre You and of Elisabeth sauvage miami of other part in presence of claude du cogne, --_____

The 15th day of April 1718 baptised by the undersigned Suzanne born the 12th of January 1717 daughter of Jean Richard and of Marianne You savage miami his wife. The godfather Mr. Philippe You the godmother mamoiselle Susanne du Cogne.
Philippe You de La decouverte Susanne de cogne

_____pretre,

● ●

● ●

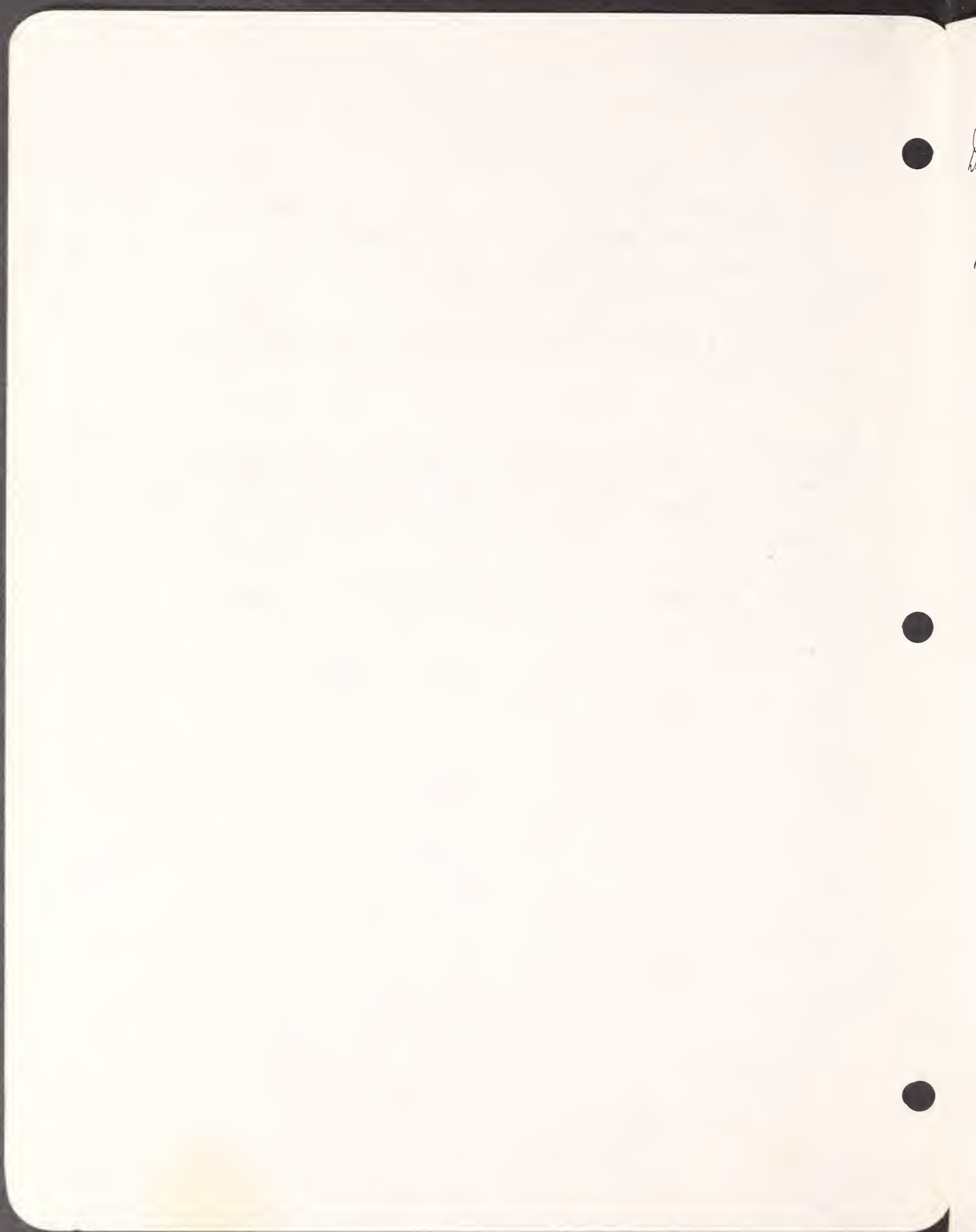
● ●

L'An mil sept cent^t vin et un et le vinct deux novembre a été baptisé par may soussigne prestre du Seminaire de ville marie soisant les fonetions curiales en la paroisse du St. enfant Jésus de la pointe aux trembles Jean né du vinct du mesme mois et an fils de Jean richart et de marie anne miamite le parein a été pierre richar et la mareine marianne deroches Soussignes

C dela goudalie

The year one thousand seven hundred and twenty one and the twenty second of november was baptised by me undersigned priest of the Seminary of ville marie acting as parish priest in the parish of the Holy child JeSus of the pointe aux trembles Jean born on the twentieth of the same month and year son of Jean richart and marie anne miamite the godfather was pierre richar and the godmother marianne deroches.
Undersigned

C de la goudalie



Dear Mr Burleigh,

I have continued to try to find out more about J. B. Richard without too much success. I have never been able to find a reference to the son of J. B. Richard and Marianne you. There were several Jean Richards in the midwest.

Enclosed are some church records. The marriage record and the baptism of Suzanne I copied from a microfilm of the Notre Dame records. I could not make out some of the words and names since the writing was rather crabbed. This added to the fact that my translating depends on use of a dictionary leaves a great deal to be desired. The baptism of Jean tho was copied by a lady at Montreal so it is correct. The only witness I could read on the marriage was Claude du cagne who was J. B. Richard's step father.

I have never been able to prove that Agnes Richard wife of Francois Codere and Agnes Richard wife of J. B. Vandory were the same person but I am fairly sure they were.

Could you send me the name of the book from which you obtained the marriage and baptismal records of the Levrans at Fort Frontenac?

We are having a little Canadian weather the last few days, I prefer it a little warmer. Hope you enjoyed the holidays.

Joseph C Dora
P.O. Box 495
Oakwood, Ill 61858.



Guillaume Richard = 26.11.1675 Mont
 agnes
 Tervier
 Soldier in Cayman Rpt-
 To Canada
 1st Commanant Ft. Frontenac
 1673-75
 d. 1690

1570
 1595
 1630
 Guillaume
 1645

Pierre You - De la De Boverto = Elizabeth Sauvagesse
 Miami
 1669 On Arkansas in
 1682
 d. m. 28.8.1718

20 1691 Madeleine Just

Jean Baptiste = 15.8.1718 Montreal = Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami
 b. 1662
 Interpreter was
 at Detroit when 2 1717
 married

b 1694 or earlier likely 1684.
 during LaSalle's involvement on the
 Mississippi
 a halfbreed dau. of Pierre You.

Suzanne
 b. 15.8.1716

Elsa Cornu = Jean
 b. 22.11.1721 Pte aux Trembles
 Interpreter at Detroit & Michawak.

Owen =
 Col. P.E.C. Militia
 Spencer
 John Churchill Richard
 1792-1878

Gr Gr — = 1560
Gr Gr pere b 1530

Gr Gr pere 1565 =

Gr pere 1590 =

perre 1615 =

Guillaume =
b 1640

Joëlle =

Jean =

John

Arman =

John

John Church Richard

Sus

Charles: David R

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Too many years have come and gone since the year 1919, when, after returning home from service in World War I, I happened to read an item in a newspaper about the United Empire Loyalists Association in Toronto. Not long afterwards, I asked my father, "Were our people Loyalists?" He paused a moment or two, then replied, "I don't exactly know, but I think so."

As the years passed, I managed to have scraped the bottom of the barrel with respect to my Loyalist ancestors. At the same time I developed an abiding interest in Loyalist origins and activities. In order to retain what I had learned, I had to establish files on different families. As time went by, the number increased to more than eight hundred, which did not include lists of regimental rolls, Parish registers, census records, marriages, newspaper clippings, and similar items to no end.

There came a time when I began to write short articles on families, covering the origin in Europe, the date of entry to America and the recording of generations down to the Loyalist. Then came his activities during the war and his arrival in the Bay of QUINCY area, as well as the names of his children, plus any available information.

This new phase was of interest to me, until I opened the file on the Richards Family. The more I reviewed the file on this family the sorrier I was for being so sneaky. What I had found would force me to compile a book on the Richards Family. It was then that I wished I had never opened the file on this family. But I did, and you are going to be amazed when you read it.

Let's begin with JOHN RICHARDS the Loyalist. His Claim for Losses states that he was residing near Fort Hunter on the south shore of the Mohawk River, near Schenectady, on a 300 farm, with good buildings and a good stock of farm animals. With him lived his wife, known as the Widow Alida Wemple, their three sons and two daughters. Nothing is known of his parentage. Nor is there any



Parish Register of the Indian Church at Fort Hunter after 1753, which might have supplied information of the family. It seems that the Rev. John Stuart, the Missionary of the Church, was a Loyalist. And when he was forced to depart for Canada, in 1780, he took the parish records with him. They are now lost. It might be mentioned that Mr. Stuart became the first rector of St. George's Church in Kingston in 1785.

John Richards is known to have joined Butler's Rangers in July, 1777. He was present at the Battle of Oriskany, and to have been with a company of Butler's Rangers who accompanied Major Ross on his raid down the Mohawk River in October, 1781, and was with Capt. Walter Butler when he was slain at the crossing of West Canada Creek in the month of October, 1781. Not long after that event, Richard was transferred to the Indian Department as an interpreter, and soon after was created a Lieutenant. As such he was stationed at Fort Oswego. Here he was placed in charge of the Indian Supply Store, and remained there after Major Ross and the Second K. R. R. N. Y. departed in August, 1783, to re-establish Fort Frontenas in preparation for the influx of the landless Loyal Refugees in the following spring. Richards remained at Oswego for an additional three years, until that post was handed over to the Rebels. He and his family then crossed Lake Ontario to settle on the Bay of Quinte, on the Front of Frederic'sburgh Township. Although he drew five thousand acres of land as a Lieutenant with family, mostly in Prince Edward County, he remained in the Third Township, with periods of residence on Amherst Island with his son John, Jr. He died on the Island, and was buried there on 28 June, 1807. His wife, Alida, Elsie, or Alice, died several years later, and was buried beside him on 3 November, 1816, as recorded by the Rev. John Langhorn in the Path Parish Register.

Their children were:



Booth
Fraser
Smith
Dorland
Best-
Ruiter
Ansley
Brounson
Bristol
Breckenridge

unbelievable brutality

Complete story of Richard (p. 1)
attacked along of Sullivan (p. 2)
then back to front of Sullivan (p. 3)
Face of a General

Far too many years have come and gone since the year 1919 when, after returning home from service in England and France in World War I, I happened to ask my father the question: "Were our people loyalists?" He paused for a moment, then replied: - "I don't exactly know, but I think so." I had just read an item in a newspaper which indicated that the United Empire Loyalist Association of Toronto was seeking information in Eastern Ontario.

To read an item in a newspaper about the United Empire Loyalist Association in Toronto. It was then that I questioned my father - ^{as he sat at the table} "were our people loyalists?" He paused for a moment, then replied: - "I don't exactly know, but I think so!"

~~Several years passed~~ ^{by} before I obtained an answer. In the meantime, here I was discarding ~~chance~~ for civics, and my mind in ~~an~~ ^{an} turmoil, as I now had to pass ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~think~~ ^{think} what next? I, finally, attended a course in mechanical draughting, then proceeded to Detroit. After a year from home, I returned to Kingston and entered Queen's ~~university~~ ^{university} Medical College in 1920. ^{to work for Henry Ford.} Six years later I graduated. Then came a year as resident in a hospital in Albany, New York. A year later I entered practice in a community in the Adirondacks in Northern New York.

So, it is easy to see that I had no time to spare for investigating my ancestry. However, I still kept the subject in my mind. I was fortunate to discover that the ~~New York~~ ^{New York} State Library was situated in Albany.



GENEALOGY OF THE RICHARDS FAMILY, BEGINNING WITH JOHN C. RICHARDS 1790-1884.

Picton, January 26, 1875.

Dear Children, Grandchildren and Children's Children:

As we have no written record of our ancestors and as I am the oldest of the fourth generation in my 86th year of my age, I will give you a few things from my memory as related by my grandfather and grandmother.

My great grandfather was a Welshman, who went to France, by name John Richards. He married a French lady and had a family. After a time he became one of the King's Bodyguard and in the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day he helped the Royal Family to escape through the back gardens of the palace. For this he was promoted.

At this time the French were at war with the Indians in this Country. As fast as their soldiers were killed or died the ranks were filled with men from home. What was called conscripts or drafted men were brought over as soldiers. My Grandfather, John Richards, was one of the number called to leave Country, Family, and Friends to serve as a soldier. Being over eighteen years of age and a likely active young man, the Commanding Officer promoted him to a Lieutenancy in the army. The Sioux Indians were a very warlike race and gave them no end of trouble, and the country being all a wilderness gave the Indians much advantage, but the French by perseverance established themselves from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi River. In an engagement my grandfather was wounded by a bullet in his thigh, was taken prisoner by the Indians. He was placed with their other prisoners and when they halted, the Chief came to see them. He was accompanied by his daughter. The Chief had lost a son that day in battle. A Council was held to determine how to dispose of the prisoners and the young Chieftainess begged for Grandfather's life. The old Chief said it would only cause trouble, but the daughter plead for his life, saying she would cure him and adopt him in her dead brother's place, and her father consented. They extracted the shot but the ball he carried to his grave. For three years and over he was kept their prisoner. He lived as they



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own, of which I will say more hereafter.

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L. R. R.

This letter was found in the estate of Clara Bessie Fralick whose mother was Clarissa Richards, wife of John William Fralick. Clarissa was a daughter of John Church Richards. Colonel Oliver John of Evanston, Ill., gave me this letter. He is the son of Clara Bessie Fralick. Clarissa and John William were married in 1858.

12/25/1720

RICHARD

RICHARD

12/25/1720

Louis Baudin = Marie
Madeline
Briere

Pierre Richard — Neneretta Ouse (Onge)

Jean Bte Richard ^{11/11/1737}
1737

Magdalene Monigre Baudran ^{3/22/1758}
(Marie Madeline)

Joseph
Nicherville
veut de
Marie Louise
Langlier

Guerre Richard ^(18/1769)

Francoise Pelletier (Antoine Pelletier - Marie Anne Dore)

Henry Richard ^{11/14/1779}

Susan Codere (Pierre Codere - Susan Beaulon)

Jean Bte Richard
one & KKK file - nature

Elizabeth Mallet (Pierre Mallet - Marie Angelique
Beaulon dit Mays)

20 Dec 1786

Francois Richard died 7/19/1789

8/31/1783 - Theres

25 Sept. 1790

Jean Bt. Richard — Julia De Jean (Phillip Dejean -
Marie Victoire Thome)

Angelique Richard — Jean Marie Barrois
dit Cournoyer)

Jean Francis Xavier Richard

29 Sept. 1787

5 Nov. 1780

Pierre

Black - Leselle Collection

Blue - Karsassian Records

Red - Old Cathedral Records (Vernon)



3

if these children was Jean. evidently the one who was wounded and captured by the Sioux in some conflict about 1740-5, and that after a period of several years imprisonment, he managed to escape, as related in the "Grandfather's Tale," and ended up among the British at Schoharie, and at a later date, 1784, ended his life as a Loyalist Refugee and was buried ^x on Ambust Island the 28 June, 1807, as recorded in John Langhorns Parish records at Bath, Ont

Insert on page 1

Proof has been discovered that Jean Bte Richard and his wife Marianne had added children, seeing that she had been born in 1694 and aged 24 at marriage. Jean their second child was baptized in ~~the~~ 1721. There were 3 children when they removed to Quatannon, the third child being Agnes. No doubt there were other children, as Marianne was then only 28 years of age. ⁸²



The fourth child of Guillaume Richards dit
Lafleur and his wife, the former Agnes Lesaie
was Jean Baptiste, baptized in Montreal, 19 March 1682.
Little is known of his early years. The first known record
of him is found in the parish of Ste Anne, in Detroit. On



led to his detention as a French neutral when the war for the conquest of Canada broke out in 1755 and 1756. Then, after the defeat of the French, the tension slackened, and he returned to Fort Hunter, or thereabouts, and, about 1759, he married the widow. His children:

1. Owen, born in 1761, according to the record on the tombstone in Toronto.
2. Jemima, born in 1765, according to the census of Cataraqui in 1783.
3. John, Jr., born about 1768. He was over 21 when, in 1797, he applied for a grant of land.
4. Daniel, born about 1770. He was over 21 when, in 1797, he applied for a grant of land.
5. Margaret, born in Nov., 1771, according to the census of Cataraqui in Dec., 1783.

11. I do not believe there is any relationship between Jemima Richards who was captured in Western Massachusetts and Jemima, daughter of Jean and Elsie. To me, it is a coincidence pure and simple, particularly when all the evidence points to the latter Jemima being French on her father's side of the family.

12. We have evidence that Jean Richards first joined the Loyalist forces as a private in Captain Walter Butler's Company of Butler's Corps of Rangers. This happened in 1777, likely just before the Battle of Oriskany. Some time in the summer of 1780 he was transferred to the Indian Department as an Interpreter, and later appointed a Lieutenant. It is my suspicion that he remained at Oswego for three years following the evacuation of that post in August, 1783. His name on the Quebec Plan of Fredericksburgh in 1784, merely indicated that he had put in his name for settlement, ultimately, in that Township after his services were no longer required. He did not stay long in Fredericksburgh. He drew land in Marysburgh, but did not occupy it long, seeing that he was then in his late sixties. He evidently removed to Amherst Island, where he died in 1807, aged about 86 years. His wife, Elsie, died on the Island, also, in 1816, aged about 90 years.

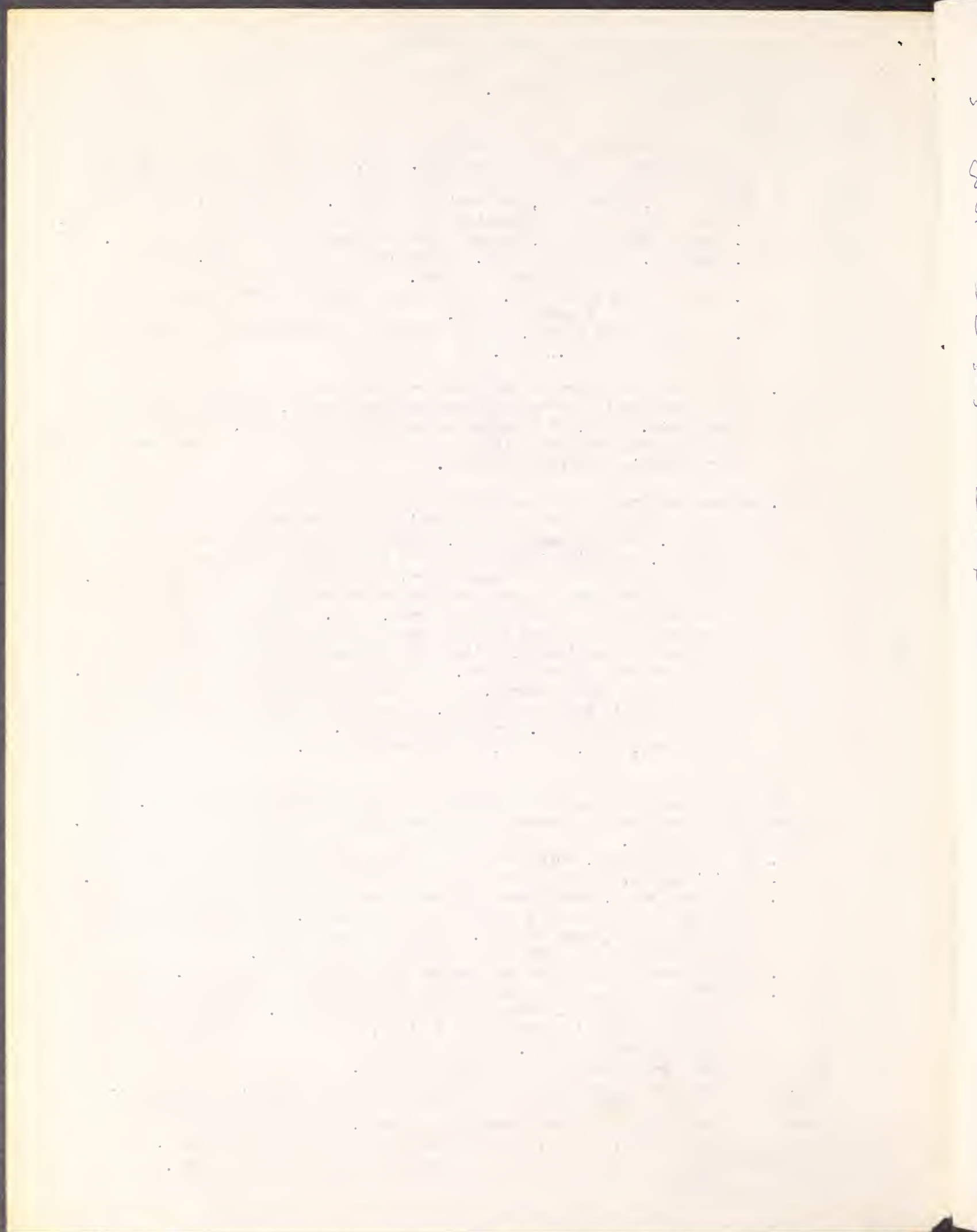
There are many blank spots in the story of Jean Richards and his wife. At the same time there are many sources which have not been searched for information. I shall enumerate some.

1. The Bouguet Papers, which deal with the mid-west prior to the Revolution.
2. The 'C' Papers, dealing with the period from the Revolution to the 1800s.
3. Haldimand Papers, particularly those volumes dealing with Detroit, Niagara, Oswego and Carleton, and the Indian Department. These must be scanned most carefully, page by page. There are also volumes of letters to and from Officers and Officers Commanding various Posts.
4. Indian Department Papers, both before and after the Revolution.
5. War Office Papers, being at least 10 large volumes dealing with personnel of various British, German and Loyalist regiments. In some I have found nominal rolls, giving country of birth, height, age and length of service of many Loyalists.

All of the above are in the Public Archives, Ottawa.

Then, there are the many records available in the State Library, Albany, N. Y. I searched there the Fort Hunter Church records, Trinity Church and the Dutch Church of Schenectady, of which I sent some records. But, there are the other churches in Schenectady, Albany, and adjacent communities yet to be seen.

I am confident that the last word has not yet been found of your family.



The son Jean Richard was baptized in Montreal in 1721

The records of Detroit, if I am right, indicate that the Sarants removed to that community. Here he is noted as a merchant. She married second Charles Baithelmy.

The sole reason for this lengthy letter is to ask you to review the records of Detroit looking for any reference to Jean Richard, brother-in-law of Gilbert Parent. Will you please do this for me. I am prepared to pay the usual cost of search, and will appreciate your reply.

Several years later the attached document on the Richards family was discovered in the papers of a daughter of the author, John Richards, and great great grand daughter of Jean Richard the husband of the Widow Wemy.

Jean Baptiste, known as an interpreter, likely learned from his wife her Indian language. Or he may have gone with her to her mother's people near Detroit. It is also possible that the same reason led their two children, Suzanne and Jean, to remove to Detroit.

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~~Several~~ years ago I became interested in the Richard family of U.S.A. descent. ^{who settled along the Bay of Anne in Eastern France} In the early stages I discovered that they were said to be French in origin. At the same time I noted that the first of the name signed ~~himself~~ ^{himself} as Jean Richard. My suspicion was confirmed when I found that one Richards had interned in New York State during the French and Indian War.

^{then} I turned to French Canada for further search. I came across Father Janguay's Genealogie of French Canadian People. Here I discovered ~~the~~ ^a Guillaume Richard as having come from France about 1668. Further search led to the information that he had come to Canada as a soldier in the Carignan Regiment which came from France in 1668 and remained in Canada ^{until 1672} for several years. Richard chose to remain in Canada and was with Count Frontenac in 1672 when he founded Fort Frontenac at Cataragui. Richard finally died in ¹⁶⁹⁰ ~~1724~~ when he was killed during an Iroquois Raid on the east end of the Island of Montreal.

His son Jean Bte ^{married, name - come} ¹⁷¹⁸ your daughter of Pierre You a member of La Salle's party which took possession of the valley of the Mississippi River in the name of the King of France. You had been living with a Maine Squaw ~~when he married~~ ^{as recorded in Montreal} ~~as recorded in Montreal~~. Their daughter was baptized in 1713 ^{as noted above she became wife of Jean Bte Richard} ^{recorded as an interpreter, likely due to his association with his wife's people.} This couple had two known children, a daughter who married Gilbert Parent. They removed to Detroit about as several of their children were baptized there between I assume that Elizabeth remained in the west when You returned to Montreal bringing him his daughter, Mary Anne. She latter married



H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

APT. 507, 33 ONTARIO STREET
KINGSTON, ONTARIO K7L 5E3

30 December, 1976.

Detroit Society for Genealogical Research,
Detroit Public Library,
5201 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich. 48202

Dear sirs:-

About fifteen years ago I became interested in the genealogy of the Richards Family who settled along the Bay of Quinte in Eastern Ontario. John Richards, the founder of the family, settled near Fort Hunter, on the lower Mohawk River, and used to sign his name as 'Jean Richard.' In addition, one of this surname was interned along the Lower Hudson River as an alien during the French and Indian War, 1755-1760.

It was then that I sought further information in French Canada. Here I found a Jean Richard, born in 1721, about nothing further was known. This man was a son of Jean Baptiste Richard, and grandson of Guillaume Richard. The latter had come from France as a soldier in the Carignan-Sallieres Regiment which came to Canada in the 1760s, returning to France in a few years. Some of its soldiers chose to remain in Canada. One was Guillaume, who became a Sgt. in the Montreal Militia. As such, he accompanied Count Frontenac when, in 1673, he ascended the St. Lawrence River to found Fort Frontenac, on the site of the present city of Kingston.

Among Guillaume's children was Jean Baptiste. He married in 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte, who had been with La Salle when he took possession of the Mississippi Valley in the name of the King of France. During this time, Pierre You had been living with Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami Squaw, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1694. On his return to French Canada it appears that he brought his daughter, Marie-Anne, but her mother, the Miami Squaw, appears to have remained with her people.

Jean Baptiste Richard and his half-breed wife, had two children. Suzanne, born and baptized in 1718, who married Gilbert Parant. They removed to Detroit about 1744. Their first child died in Montreal in 1742. Their remaining children were born in Detroit 1745 to 1749. Shortly thereafter, Parant died and the widow married in 1758, Charles Bartholomy.

My interest rests with Suzanne's younger brother, Jean Richard, born and baptized in Montreal in 1721. As there are no further records of him, I have wondered if he might have been the Jean Richard who settled at Fort Hunter, as noted above. I am confident that he, too, removed to the Detroit region, as had his sister, and possibly his mother, so as to be near their Miami relatives.

And that was where the matter rested until about twelve years ago, when the attached 'Genealogy of the Richards Family' appeared on the scene. This document had been inscribed by John C. Richards, a great grandchild of the Jean Richard who had settled in Fort Hunter. This document was found among the papers of his daughter, Clarissa, the wife of a Mr. Fralick, who died and is buried in Cataqua, N. Y.

If you have anything relative to this Jean Richard, I shall be only too pleased to receive at, of course, your usual fee for search. May I please hear from you soon

Yours sincerely,

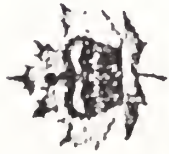


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C soon After my marriage in 1927, ^{my wife and I} ~~we~~ began to visit my ^{her relatives} wife's people in Ottawa. Here I became acquainted with the Public Archives and learned the value of the Haldimand Papers which covered all aspects of the Revolutionary War. I copied lists of Loyalist Regiments, and of refugees as they arrived from the South. I continued to visit the Archives year after year, gaining much Loyalist information.

As time passed I began to collect information about Loyalist families. Their European country of origin, ^{and} their arrival in America, leading through settlement and their troubles during the Revolution, and their enrolment in the British Army. I had a few such stories put into booklets and offered for sale.

Then came an investigation into the background of the Richards family. I discovered that they resided in "Fort Hunter".



THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE OF CANADA
LA LIGUE MONARCHISTE DU CANADA

KINGSTON BRANCH

December 27th, 1977.

YOU and YOUR FRIENDS are invited to attend.....

A GENERAL MEETING

DATE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1978 - 8.00 P.M.

PLACE: ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH HALL. WELLINGTON STREET.

SPEAKER: THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MATHEWSON.

REFRESHMENTS:

Frances Dobell

Chairman

28 January, 1973.

Mr. Joseph G. Dora,
P. O. Box 495
Oakwood, Ill. 61853

Dear Mr. Dora:

Your letter has been of great help to me, in pinning down where the Richard family resided in the Detroit area. And I hope that I can repay you in some way.. Unfortunately, I know nothing of Agnes, except for what you have told me.

Will you please reply to my first letter. I cannot remember what I wrote, I was so excited. I have been working on a story of the Richard family for a long time. I am not related, but I have many good friends here who are.

The Grandfathers story is most interesting as a guide, and I have added a great deal of items to it, just as you have. My sincere thanks.

I find some points in your notes which need explaining. Where, or when in Vincennes? I have no map of the area, and so I am at a loss.

Item one. In your note 14 you note banns re proposed marriage of Marie, wife of Sander. I thought that she married Goyer.

Item two-- I take by item 17 that the Godmother was Marieanne La Decroverte, widow of La Pointe. Was she twice married. I find this item hard to interpret. Help me, if you can.

In spite of everything, you have helped me greatly, and I hope that I can repay you in some manner. Let me know how. And please comment on my first letter.

In the meantime I certainly owe you for your help in some way. Especially by a letter.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert C. Burleigh.



I cannot recall what I wrote in my first letter. I was so excited. So, now after cooling of considerably I am writing again and am enclosing a rambling account of the Richards family as I see it. I could be wrong in certain instances

I had no idea of other children of J Bte but I do accept evidence that Agnes was one. I knew nothing of her. That is your problem, but if I ever find anything of her you will be the first to hear

What do you think of Grandfather's Account? Of course there are lapses in the generations, but true about the children of Jean the father

I find some points in your notes that need explaining. I am not sure where the items attached to your letter belong. Was it Vincennes? And what is that? I have no map of the area, and am in the dark

1. In item 14 you note bans re proposed marriage of Marie ~~La Pointe~~ wife of Vandy. I thought she married ~~La Pointe~~ Goyer

2. I take by item 175 that godmother was Marianne La Decouverte widow of La Pointe. Was she twice married
I find this item hard to interpret. Help me if you can.

You have helped me greatly and I hope I can repay you in some way. And please give your opinion of my first letter

Joseph C Dora
P.O. Box 495 61858
Oakwood, Ill

Jean-Bte Richard was bapt. at Montreal on 10 Aug 1682,
married 15 April 1718, in Montreal
Marie-Anne Yon-Lacoeur, a daughter of Pierre Yon,
Sieur de Lacoeur, and Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami Squaw.

Their two recorded children were:
Suzanne, baptised in Montreal, 15 August, 1718; married 1st to
Gabriel Parant, in 1733, where is unknown, but likely in
or near Detroit, from which region her mother came.
She married, second, in Detroit, a young 1754, Charles Barthelmy,

she married, second, in Detroit, a young 1754, Charles Barthelmy,

Jean, baptised at Pte-aux-Freres, M., 22 Nov, 1721.

End of here

1. Jean-Bte Richard is termed an Interpreter and also Voyageur.
This last title, that of voyageur, is found used in Detroit on
22 May, 1710, when Marie Jeanne, aged about fifteen, termed slave,
Panssee de nation, was baptized by priest at Ste Anne Parish
Detroit.

A third child, Agnes, is recorded in a passport issued
in Detroit to J. B. Richard, his wife and three children
on 3 Sept. 1722, to go to Ouia-tonon, which was a French
post on the Wabash River, near present Lafayette, Indiana
Agnes married Francois Godin, and they were living in
Ouia-tonon between 1735 and 1755.

2. Apparently Jean Baptiste Richard died before 4 Nov 1766,
on which Marianne la ~~Seigneurie~~, widow, served as God Mother
at a baptism. Evidently he was alive ~~at~~ on 28 August 1756, when
daughter Agnes was married
of

- The interpretation, derived from the various items found
here and there, is that Jean Baptiste took to the fur trading
and in the course of his journey's here and there found
more women in the Detroit area, more likely among the
camp and villages of the Miami Indians where she was
likely living, with her mother, after her mother had parted
or been deserted by her father, Pierre Yon. But it would
3. appear that Elizabeth Sauvagesse, her mother, refused to go with

the parish, Antoine Chaudillon. Because of fear of the
Indians they were interred in haste, at the same site, and it
was not until 2 Nov 1694, that the remains were transported
to the cemetery." D

Thus died Guillaume Richard, called Sieur de Lafleur, after
more than a quarter century of military service, including
two ⁹⁰⁰ years as the first commandant of Fort Frontenac.

La Salle did not ^{have control of Fort Frontenac} ~~become commandant~~ until he returned
from France armed with a document granting him the sovereignty
of Fort Frontenac & its environs.

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C

La Salle had departed about the same time for the Iroquois Country, from whence, on 10 August of that year, he directed a letter to Governor Frontenac. La Salle spent that winter, 1673-74, in Montreal. Later in the latter year he returned to France. He returned to Canada on 12 October, 1675, armed with a grant of Fort Frontenac and its environs, ^{and authority to employ the best of it}. Only then did he

→ release Sergeant Richard of his duties as commandant of
→ Fort Frontenac. Reconstruction of Fort Frontenac was started
→ at the same time in the autumn of 1675. Richard must have continued at Fort Frontenac, as his name appears in the Census of the Fort on 7 Sept 1677, when Frontenac revisited the fort. ^{called Sieur de}

Guillaume Richard ~~dit~~ Laflamme later returned to Montreal where he continued ⁱⁿ its garrison. By 1684 he had been appointed lieutenant of the Vauparad Company of the port of Montreal, still later he became Captain of militia in the parish of Pont-eux-Trembles de Montreal, at the lower end of the Island.

When appointed Captain of militia at Pont-eux-Trembles de Montreal, Richard, his wife and family removed there in 1679, where he remained until he met a soldier's death on 2 July 1690 - the circumstances are recorded, as follows, in the Register of the parish of Pont-eux-Trembles, ⁹³ Montreal:

"On the 2nd July, 1690, the Iroquois ^X killed near the coulee of Jean Grou, at the foot of the Island (Montreal).
Sieur Cordemoy, lieutenant reforme; Jalot; Muzion; Larose;
Cartier; Jean Beaudouin, Jr.; Pierre Masta, Jr.; Isaac, soldier; de Montesson, Sieur de Larue; Guillaume Richard dit Laflamme; and many others, discovered by the surgeon of

8-



The First Commandant at Fort Frontenac

A

The annals of the French colony at Quebec, from its inception in 1608, reveal a continuous struggle for survival. Although ~~the~~ ^{way} ~~I~~ afflicted with bouts of senoy, a hopeless search for a route to India, the continuing struggle for a share in the profits from the fur trade, and the zealous efforts to christianize the natives, the real dilemma was the intermittent warfare with the Iroquois Confederation.

The confrontation with the Iroquois had its beginning in 1609, when Champlain accompanied a band of Algonquians in an attack on the Mohawks on the shores of Lake Champlain. An additional clash with ~~the~~ ^X Confederation came in 1615, when Champlain aided the Huron Indians in a raid onto Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario. Retaliations by the Iroquois continued intermittently for almost a century. To stress this conflict, it is only necessary to refer to the brutal attack on Montreal in 1643; the destruction and dispersal of the Huron, Peten and Neutral tribes by the Iroquois in 1646-1649, as well as the martyrdom of the French Missionaries in Ste Marie; and the slaughter of Dollard and his companions at the Long Sault in 1660.

At this period in its history, the population ^X of French Canada was approximately twenty-five hundred souls, of whom eight hundred resided in Quebec. It is well known that the colony would have have been destroyed had it not been for a change in management in the Court of France. Prior to this time control of the fur trade was farmed out to the Company of One Hundred Associates, whose main interest was the fur trade. Progress in the Colony faltered almost to the point of collapse.

Change followed the death of Mazarin, the King's minister,



in 1661. He was replaced by Colbert, who initiated marked changes in ^X the control of the young colony. The Hundred Associates was dissolved. New controlling officers were appointed in 1665. Militarily the colony received assistance when Marquis de Tracy, with the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, was sent to the Colony to ensure its defense from the repeated attacks of the Iroquois. Portions of the regiment constructed forts along the Richelieu and neighbouring rivers, while other companies served as garrisons in various communities. That of Capt. Gauthier de Varennes was stationed in the young community of Montreal.

A member of the Company of Varennes, who was to become the first commandant of Fort Frontenac, ^X was Guillaume (William) Richard dit Laflamme. He had been born in St. Leger in the Bishopric of Xantes in France, the son of a wheat merchant. At twenty-four years of age he joined the Carignan Regiment, and a ^{with it} year later, in 1665, he came to America.

Richard, as a soldier in the company commanded by Capt. de Varennes, was stationed in Montreal. He remained in Canada when his regiment returned to France in 1668. He then became a sergeant in the Montreal militia. In that capacity, he accompanied Count Frontenac, the Governor of Canada, when, in June, 1673, he ^X ascended the St. Lawrence to select a trading post at the foot of Lake Ontario, later to be known as Fort Frontenac.

Frontenac and entourage arrived at Cataraqui on 12 July 1673. While he was entertaining his Indian visitors, his men were erecting the first primitive Fort Frontenac. The Governor finally departed down river for Quebec about 15 August, leaving Sergeant Richard dit Laflamme with fifteen men as the fort's first garrison.



Y

The marriage must have taken place in Detroit. It should be noted that their daughter, Suzanne, was baptized in Montreal on the day of her parents' marriage. Another child, Jean, was born in 1721 and also baptized in Montreal.

From this point the story is as related in the recollection of the John Church Richards of Picton as composed in 1878. If we believe what is written ^{his grandfather} Jean had become a soldier on a party on an expedition into Indian Territory. He was wounded and made a captive. After three years in captivity he escaped, and by travelling eastward, he ended up in Schoharie, New York Province.

When the war between France & England, and involving the two Colonies and ending up with the conquest of Canada from the French, Jean, being a Frenchman, was imprisoned in New York State as is recorded. This confirms that the Jean Richard living in Schoharie may have come, as he said, from Canada.

After retaining his freedom he married a widow Elsa Connor the wife of one assumed to be Myndert Wierup. In the years from

to Jean fathered five children, three sons Owen named for his grandfather Owen Connor, John and Daniel, also two daughters

When the revolution came to a head in 1775, Jean Richard remained home at Fort Hunter until 1777 when he joined Butler's Rangers. Because of his Indian attachments he was transferred to the Indian Department. He remained in that capacity and was involved in several raids into enemy territory. By 1783 he had been appointed Indian agent at Oswego. Here he remained for three years after the Peace. Then in 1786 or 7 he was relieved and became a settler on the bay of Ossipee. As an officer, he drew large tracts of land in Prince Edward County. He died in 1807 His wife

and was buried on
Elsa died at
that is my interpretation of the story of the husband's family. If you are not in agreement it is just too bad
In 1787, Jean Richard, otherwise called John Richards, appeared before the Commission dealing with Loyalist Claims. His claim

He had and eleven children, seven of whom married and left posterity.

One son, Jean-Baptiste, born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, in 1682, married, at Montreal, 15 Aug 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of ~~Pierre~~ ^X Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Decouverte, and of Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami ~~Agneau~~.

A note in Tongue's Genealogie des Familles Canadiennes regarding Pierre Yon is quoted below

"He was one of the signatories of the act of taking possession of the country of Arkansas, made in the name of the King of France, the 13th & 14th March, 1682 — Archives de la Marine, Code Louisiane, t. 2. since 1682. By virtue of the privilege accorded by the King to the discoverers, he took the title of Sieur de la Decouverte, in 1683, which title is accorded to him in the official governmental acts, in ~~X~~

which he is titled officer in Louisiana."

His only child by his Miami wife was Marie-Anne, born 1694. She was brought to Montreal by her father, where he, in 1694, remarried. ~~He~~ ^{Leguay} Marie-Anne married

1708, ~~for~~ ^{after} ~~the~~ ^{after} Marie-Anne, had two known children, ~~born~~ ^{born} Montreal in 1718, and Jean-Baptiste, Montreal, in 1721.

It is quite evident that Marie-Anne enticed her husband and children to return to Detroit — and the Miami country. From that time Jean Richard became ^{known as} an interpreter. ~~X~~ The daughter Suzanne married Gilbert Parent, later recorded as a merchant in Detroit.

Jean Richard left no other record than a notation that he was an interpreter, as would be expected, by reason of his parentage.

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~~the colony~~ from the repeated attacks of the Iroquois. Portions of the Regiment constructed forts along the Richelieu and neighboring rivers, while other companies served as garrisons in various communities. That of Capt. Gaudin de Varennes ^{was stationed} ~~was~~ in the young community of Montreal.

A member of the company of Varennes, (who was to become Fort Frontenac's first commandant), was Guillaume (William) Richard dit Laflaur. He was born in St. Leger, in the Bishopric of Xantes in France, the son of a Wheat Merchant. At 24 years of age he joined the regiment and a year later, in 1665, he came to America. A tradition of the family states that ~~he was descended from a Welshman who, as a guard in the Royal Palace, had protected King Charles during the Murder of Saint Bartholomew in 1572.~~

Richard, as a soldier in the company commanded by Capt. de Varennes, was stationed in Montreal. He remained in Canada when his regiment returned to France in 1668. ^{Here} He became a member of the militia company ⁱⁿ Montreal with the rank of Sergeant. He accompanied the Governor ~~and~~ ^{the} ~~Concilliers~~ ^{Governor} on their futile ascensions of the St. Lawrence. Count Frontenac, when, in June 1673, he ascended the St. Lawrence to erect a trading post at the foot of Lake Ontario, later to be known as Fort Frontenac.

Governor Frontenac ^{he was} ~~at~~ ^{at} Cataragui on 12 July 1673. ~~While, entertained~~ ^{While, entertained} his men were erecting the first primitive Fort Frontenac. Frontenac finally departed down river for Quebec about 15 August, leaving Sgt. Richard dit Laflaur ^{with} ~~and~~ fifteen men as the fort's first garrison. La Salle had departed earlier to the Iroquois country, from whence, on 10 August of that year, he directed a letter to Governor Frontenac. La Salle spent the winter of 1673-74 in Montreal. Later in 1674 he returned to France, and returned to Quebec on 12 October ¹⁶⁷⁵, armed with a grant of Fort Frontenac and environs, and the authority to explore the Great West. Reconstruction of Fort Frontenac was started in the autumn of 1675.

F

down the ~~North~~ Hudson River during the course of the War for the conquest of Canada, likely to prevent him from doing damage in the land of adoption.

After his release in 1763, he married a widow Elze Wamp, nee Connor, as we are told they ~~father~~ became parents of three sons and two daughters. With the beginning of the Revolution, Jean Richard joined Bullitt's Rangers, as did his eldest son Owen. However, in time, and because of his knowledge of Indian tongues, he became an interpreter, and eventually the Indian Agent at Oswego, where he served for three years after the peace in 1783. He eventually settled along the Bay of Quinte, having drawn much land in Prince Edward County.

It has been related previously that Jean Bte, son of Sergeant Guillaume Richard, the soldier, married Marie-Luce Yon whose mother was a Miami refugee. It must be assumed that she had been brought to Montreal from the Detroit area, the homeland of the Miami Indians. It is also realising that she must have homesteaded, being so far from her homeland. This same feeling must have been inherited by her children. So the ~~transfer~~ ^{removal} of Jean Bte to the Detroit was almost a foregone conclusion. For the same ~~reason~~ the removal of his children, his daughter wife of Parant, and the military activities of his son with troops in the Indian territories was almost a certainty.

It can, therefore, be readily understood that the story of Jean Richard's capture & eventual escape is a continuation in the life of Jean Richard the grandson of the first Commandant at Fort Frontenac. It also stands that

E

That would be all that was known of the family of
Guillaume Richard dit LaFleur, if, by a miracle, more or less, one
Loyalist Richards of the Bay of Quinte region ^{had not} preserved the following record of the origin
branch of the family. The author was John Clerk Richards, a son of Colonel
Owen, and a grandson of John Richard the original Loyalist settler.
John Clerk had been born in 1790 and had died in Preston at the
advanced age of 94 years. His second wife, Mary (Polly) White, died three
weeks later aged 88 years. They had been married wife for years.

It doesn't take too much imagination or intelligence to
correlate the story of the French Richard family with that
of related by John Clerk Richards. There is, however, one
thing to remember with regard to earlier generations. As will be
noted, the family historian states that his great grandfather, a
Welshman, named John Richards went to France. Here he married, and
in later years protected the French King during the Massacre of Saint-
Bartholomew, and that his son came to French Canada during the
historians' grandfather. The story failed to note that the massacre
occurred in 1572, and that the first Richard came to Canada in 1665,
a matter of a century, or four generations after the massacre. In
other words the Welshman was most likely the great grandfather of the
soldier-emigrant.

If we are satisfied up to this point, the remainder is equally
probably correct. The soldier who became the first commandant
at Fort Frontenac from 1673 to 1675, and whose son, Jean Baptiste,
had married the halfbreed daughter of Pierre Jon, the Secur de la
Decouverte, must have met his wife in the region of Detroit, although
recorded in the parish of Montreal. They became parents of two
children, a daughter who, with her husband, became residents at
Detroit, and a son Jean, born in 1721.

If we are to believe the tragic life of this son, we have solved
the mysterious origin of the Loyalist family of Jean Richard, as he
signed himself — not John Richards as we later knew him. It
might boost our ego if we discovered, as I have done, that a Jean
Richard, a Frenchman living along the Mohawk River, was imprisoned

The First Commandant of Fort Frontenac

A

The annals of the French colony at Quebec, from its inception in 1608, reveal a continuous struggle for survival. Although ~~stressed~~

afflicted with bouts of scurvy, a hopeless search for a route to India, ^{continuing} the struggle for a share in the profits from the fur trade, ^{over} the zealous efforts to Christianize the natives, the ^{real dilemma} ~~true struggle~~ was the intermittent warfare with the Iroquois Confederation.

The confrontation with the Iroquois had its beginning ^{in 1609} when, Champlain accompanied a band of Algonquians in an ~~in 1609~~ attack on the Mohawks on the shores of Lake Champlain. He ~~made~~ ^{further} antagonized the Confederation ^{same} when, in 1615, he accompanied the Huron warriors on a raid into Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario. Retaliations by the Iroquois continued intermittently for almost a century. It is only necessary to refer to the brutal attack on Montreal in 1643, the destruction of the Huron, Petawar and Neutral tribes by the Iroquois in 1648-49, as well as the martyrdom of the French missionaries in Ste Marie, and the slaughter of Dollard and his companions at the Long Sault in 1660.

At this period in its history, the population of French Canada was approximately twenty five hundred souls, of whom eight hundred resided in the town of Quebec. It is known that the colony would have been destroyed had it not been for a change in management in the Court of France. Prior to this time the struggling colony which had been founded by private individuals, largely on their own initiative, was ^{eventually} recognized by the King, who farmed out its activities to the Company of One Hundred Associates.

In 1661 Mazarin, the King's Minister, died. He was replaced by Colbert, who initiated ^{marked} changes in the control of the young colony. The ~~Hundred Associates~~, which had ^{allowed} ~~permitted~~ the Colony to deteriorate, was dissolved. New Officials were appointed in 1665. Militarily the Colony received assistance when Marquis de Tracy, with the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, was sent to the Colony to ~~put off~~ ^{defence}.

C

Sgt Richard dit Laflour remained in command of Fort Frontenac from the departure of Governor Frontenac from the fort in August 1673 to the late autumn of 1675, when La Salle returned with the King's grant of the fort and ~~in~~ ^{as} a seignieury. He must have remained at the fort in some capacity as his name appears in the census of Fort Frontenac, dated 7 Sept 1677.

Although the record of Richards' marriage to Agnes Tessier is recorded in the parish of Montreal as 1675; it is possible that they were married at Fort Frontenac and because of there being ^{no} ~~no~~ ^{permanent} parish at the fort, the ceremony had to be repeated in Montreal.

Guillaume Richard, termed Sieur de Laflour, had ^{finally} returned to duty in the garrison of Montreal. By 1684 he had been appointed lieutenant of the Vanguard Company ~~X~~ of the post of Montreal. Later he became captain of militia in the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, at the lower end of the Island. Here he took up residence in 1679, where he remained until he met a soldier's death on 2 July 1690 - The circumstances are recorded, as follows, in the Register of the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal:

"On the 2nd July 1690, the Iroquois killed near the coulée of Jean Groux, ~~at the fort~~ ^{on the} Island (Montreal). Sieur Corlombe, ~~lieutenant~~ ^{lieutenant}; Jalot, surgeon; Larose, ~~Cartier~~ ^{Cartier}; Jean Beaudouin, ~~marla, Jr.~~ ^{marla, Jr.}; Isaac, soldier; de Montesson, sieur de ~~la~~ ^{la}; Guillaume Richard dit Laflour; and many others, discovered by the surgeon of the parish, Antoine Chaudillon. Because of fear of the Iroquois they were interred in haste, at the same site, and it was not until 2 Nov. 1694, ~~that~~ ^{that} the remains were transported to the cemetery."

Thus died Guillaume Richard, called Sieur de Laflour,

← after more than a quarter century of military service.
← including two years as the first commandant at Fort Frontenac 968

~~X~~ It is my belief

X It is my belief
These two accounts when blended together confirm
and detail ^{and generations} the origin of the Richards family of the Bay of Anvik region
While there ~~are details~~ a few details must be assumed
it must be admitted that it ^{makes} an interesting story.
It begins with a Welshman

it must be admitted that it is an interesting story.
Briefly, the line of descent begins with a Welshman
who became a guard in the King's Palace ^{in Paris}. His name is unknown
but let's call him John. ^{or William (Goulding)} He was evidently on guard the night
of the Massacre of St-Bartolomew which occurred Aug 23-24 (St-
Bartolomew's day) in 1572 when the wedding festivities of
Henry of Navarre were held. Many of the guests being Huguenots
were slaughtered. Before the affair had subsided some 30,000
lives had been lost in a tragic religious war, and other thousands became
refugees in neighboring countries.
If the guard was the ancestor of the soldier who came to
Canada - the Carignan Regiment in the year 1665 he must have
been at least a great grandson, ^{father} allowing 25 years ^{to} for a generation.
greater knowledge of the genealogy, ^{greater knowledge of the genealogy,} ^{greater amount of information,}

From this point we have much greater accuracy. Guillaume, the soldier is known to be the son of a grain merchant in La Rochelle. He was 24 years of age when he came to Canada. He continued in service and having gone to Cataragui as a Sergeant with Count Frontenac's army. When the fort had been established he had the distinction of being its first commandant for a few years. It is very likely that he married Agnes Tessier at Fort Frontenac in 1675 or before. The record of the marriage is recorded in Montreal as there was no established at the Fort, although a missionary was attached at the post.

Sept Richard was slaughtered by the Indians at the foot of the Lake St. Montreal in 1790. was buried with a man of his party at the site, but four years later were re-interred at St. - Baptiste, born in 1682, became an interpreter when, about

One of his sons, Jean-Baptiste, born in 1682, became an interpreter and apparently was in service in the Detroit area when, about 1816 or 17 he married Elizabeth, the half-breed daughter of Pierre Jon, an officer who had served with La Salle during his activities along the Mississippi. Because of his activities at that time, Pierre Jon de Beaucourt became of his activities at that time. Pierre Jon married Elizabeth Beaucourt, a French-Indian. Their daughter became his wife. Although the marriage is recorded in Montreal

It is my firm belief that these two accounts, when blended together, outline the origin and generations of the Richards Family who were Loyalists settlers along the Bay of Quinte: while it is evident that ~~several~~ ^{several} earlier generations have been omitted, on the whole it becomes a most fascinating story.

The line of descent begins with a Welshman who became a guard in the palace of the King of France. His name is given as John, in the early records. Although there is some uncertainty let's leave it at that. This John, the Welshman, was evidently on guard the ^X night of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew which occurred on the eve of the Saint's day (August 23-24) in 1572. The wedding festivities of Henry of Navarre was being carried out, and many people had been invited to attend. Many of them were Huguenots, being persons of the Protestant faith. Before the affair had subsided some 30,000 lives had been lost in a tragic religious war, and thousands of the same faith became refugees in neighbouring countries.

The heroic grandman married, and if we allow 25 years and also believe what we are told, to a generation, the wheat dealer ^X of St. Leger in the Bishopric of Xaintes, must have been his ~~grandfather~~ grandson.

Guillaume (William) Richard, the soldier in the Carignan Regiment, was born in 1641. He was enrolled in his regiment ^{Aug.} in June 1665, as a private in Captain Rene Gauthier's ^{and came to America} company. They were posted to Montreal, and de La Varennes' company. They were posted to Montreal, and when the Regiment returned to France in 1668, Richard remained behind.

As has already been related, he joined Count Frontenac in his journey up the St. Lawrence River and the establishment of the first ^X Fort Frontenac at Cataragui. It is also stated that Richard, as a sergeant, with fifteen soldiers remained at the fort.

its first commandant from 1673 until LaSalle's return from France in the fall of 1675. He was still at the Fort according to its census of 1677. Shortly thereafter he returned to Montreal. About 1680 he was stationed at Port d'Isle, Montreal, in charge of the militia of the region. He was one of a group of French who were massacred by the Iroquois in one of their raids down the St. Lawrence River in 1690. It is recorded that the party of were slain at the time. They were quickly interred at the spot, but were eventually exhumed & re-interred in the community ~~burial~~ ^{cemetery} in 1694.

With the birth of Jean Baptiste, Guillaume's son, at Port d'Isle, this narrative becomes vague, although logical. The baptism is dated 19 March 1682. He was termed an interpreter at his wedding to Marie-Louise, daughter of Pierre Jon-Deaconville ~~at Montreal~~ recorded at Montreal 15 Aug 1718. All circumstances tend to point to this marriage having taken place elsewhere, possibly in the Detroit area, but recorded in the parish records at Montreal. Jean-Baptiste is listed as an interpreter; his wife was a halfbreed, her father having been an associate of Robert de LaSalle during his explorations along the Mississippi River, and her mother being a Miami squaw. Moreover, both of his children evidently became associated with the Detroit region after maturing.

His daughter Suzanne, ~~born~~ ^{Marie-} baptized 15 Aug 1718 on the same date as her parents' marriage is recorded, was evidently born in the Detroit area. She married in 1733, no ~~place~~ parish given, but likely at Detroit, Gilbert Parant. Their four children recorded at Detroit. She married 2nd 1759 at Detroit to Charles Berthelmy.

Their only son, Jean, is recorded as baptized ~~22~~ ²² Nov 1721, at Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal, but very likely also born in the Detroit area.

All indications point to residence in Detroit Area from

4

Slings	14	0	0
2 Pkts. of Harness	8	0	0
2 Dutch Barracks	10		
Burns	22		
Wood Land	24		
Iron Cattle 15	75		
6 Horses	60		
5 Sheep	5		
8 Hogs	16		
New York Currency £816.7.0			

Witnessed to the above Account

Oliver McGraw

Wm Brown

Wm Brown Jr.

Patience Fisher

Joseph Paterson

John Richard

James Clearman, Publisher of the New York

but not signed as original

John Richard's period of service with the Continental Army ended from 1776 to 1777 during the Revolutionary War. He joined the Continental Army in 1777 as Capt. Walter Paterson's Company. But, as he was familiar with the Indian language, he was transferred to the Indian Dept. as an Interpreter, in December 1781, after which 1782 he became located at Newburgh and by the next year was appointed Indian Agent at the latter post, which position he filled until 1784, when he was transferred to the American Army.

Leiter - after about 1787.

In ^{7th} October 1784 he is recorded ~~as~~ the settlers in ^{Frederick} ~~Carleton~~ with the notation that his lands were not run out and that his wife had gone to recover her property. This really means that he was still at Oswego and that his wife was absent. At this time his two younger sons John and Daniel were with him at Oswego. Their older daughter Jermina had already married Lieut Oliver Church of the 2nd Battalion of the K R R N Y. In a list of 4 Dec 1783, she was aged 18 and was residing on Carleton Island with her infant daughter Elizabeth. Her younger sister Margaret Richards aged 12 was residing with her.

After the closing of Oswego John Richard, his wife and the younger children finally came to live along the Bay of Quinte. Although Lieut. John Richards drew more than 5000 acres, he appears to have 1500. Owen, his eldest son, ~~also~~ entered the service as a Volunteer about 1781, being then ¹⁵ years of age. He served with his father on several of the raids along the Mohawk River.



Settlement of Upper Canada.

by

William Conniff.

1969

p. 121

"Colonel Spencer" was an officer in Rogers' Battalion, settled on lot 9, 1st concession Fredericksburgh additional. He died shortly after the commencement of the war of 1812, having been Colonel of militia, and active in preparing to meet the foe. He was buried, with military honors, upon his own farm.

(Note: historians do make mistakes!)

p. 481

Owen Richards, a fence viewer in the Township of Hallowell in 1796.

p. 551

Major Spencer, who had been Colonel in Major Rogers' regiment during the Revolutionary war, died at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and was buried in Fredericksburgh on his own place with military honors.

Owen Richards was colonel of militia, Prince Edward County, during the war of 1812.

(Compare with page 121 if you want to see how amateur historians can perpetuate errors)

.

Notes on Hazelton Spencer

by

E. Claude Young, a descendant, and
Charter President of our
Branch of U. E. L. Association.

Benjamin Spencer took an active part in community affairs. In 1763 he is recorded as county clerk, but about 1770 he moved his family to Vermont, where he received a grant of land on the ~~Winooski~~ (Union) River. He became a Justice of the ~~Winooski~~ Provincial Court of Vermont and later was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, or Congress, charged with the course which the Province should take in relation to the rebellion. Being an uncompromising British Loyalist, he soon found himself in hopeless minority and was obliged to flee for his life in consequence. He joined and became an officer in the army of General Burgoyne, and died at ~~Fredericksburgh~~ on Lake Champlain from wounds received at the battle of Bennington in 1777.

His second (sic) son, Hazelton R. Spencer, barely twenty years of age, attached himself to the King's Royal Regiment of New York as a volunteer. His



name subsequently appeared a number of times and in various capacities in the "Malden Papers" which contain so many important records of those times. Among the names of officers being recommended for promotion by His Excellency General Malden was Lieutenant Hazelton Spencer of the second Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, after a service of seven years.

Following the Peace and the disbanding of this famous regiment, Lieut. Hazelton Spencer came with other Loyalists to settle in Canada. He drew land allotments along the shores of Bay of Quinte in what later became the Fredericksburgh additional, near Conway. From the Summer of 1784 to February 1813 Hazelton Spencer made his home on this farm property, with exception of the periods during which service to his adopted land required his presence elsewhere.

In 1787 Lieut. Spencer married Margaret ~~XXXX~~, daughter of the noted Indian Interpreter, John Richards who served with Sir John Johnson with the British Army, and to their union came a family of four sons and two daughters, namely:

1. Benjamin Conger Spencer, 1789-
2. Dr. John Hazelton Spencer, 1791-
3. James Hazelton Spencer, 1802-
4. Julia Ann Spencer, 1804-1856, married Mr. John Sloan, 1797-1872.
5. Daniel E. Augustus Spencer, 1806, married Annie Ward.
6. Cecilia Spencer, 1811, married Isaac Albert Warden.

(Col. Sabine in his book, "Loyalists of the American Revolution", says: "The most intelligent, the best informed among us readily confess the deficiency of their knowledge; the reason is obvious, men who, like the Loyalists, separated themselves from kindred and friends, who surrendered their hopes and expectations of life and became outlaws, wanderers and exiles, such men leave few memorials, their papers are scattered and lost, and their very names pass from human recollection."). It is not so surprising, therefore, that exact records of this Loyalist family are not available in chronological form at this date.

Dr. William Carmichael in his History of Settlement of Upper Canada provides many interesting facts. Lieut. Spencer was the first elected representative to the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada from the electoral district of Lennox (except Adolphustown), Hastings and Northumberland counties, serving through 1792-1796.

When two battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers were formed in 1796 he became second in command as Major Spencer, under Lt. Col. John Macdonell.

From 1797 to 1803 Major Spencer was the Commandant of garrison at Kingston, then a most important position, carrying with it occupancy of Government House and the Government pew in St. George's (Anglican) Cathedral.

From time of erection ~~in 1792 until his death~~ and opening of St. Paul's (Anglican) Church at Sandhurst in 1792 until his death, Hazelton Spencer served faithfully as warden.

He served as one of the leading Justices in the old Midland district Courts of Quarter Sessions and in 1804 he was appointed as a Provincial Lieutenant of Lennox County.



The lack of more definite details of his family and his own activities may be somewhat explained in the following passage from a letter written by his grandson, The Reverend Canon Albert Spencer, of Kingston, who was Clerical Secretary of the Ontario Synod, Church of England, and was a son of Dr. John Hazelton Spencer who practiced and died in Carleton Place, Ontario, regarding the passing of Colonel Hazelton W. (sic) Spencer on February 13th, 1813:

"It was probably the excitement of the exercise of duties of his office on the breaking out of the war of 1812 that brought on the illness of which my grandfather died, somewhat suddenly at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. My father (Dr. John Spencer) who had just acquired his profession and received an appointment as surgeon to a Regiment, was unable to reach home in time to see him alive. It was probably due to the suddenness of his death that he died intestate; so that under the law of primogeniture then in force all real estate went to the eldest son, Benjamin Conger Spencer. This caused a scattering of the family, in consequence of which there is no well preserved family tradition."

Full military honors were accorded the United Empire Loyalist, Colonel Hazelton Spencer who had given nearly two-thirds of his life to the Service of his King and country, as his remains were laid to rest on a knoll close by the lapping waters of the Bay of Quinte, on the farm he helped to clear and on which his family was born (sic) and raised. His beloved wife and other members of the family were close by. In charge of the burial service on that bright seventh day of February 1813 was the Rev. John Langhorn, rector of St. Paul's Church at Sandhurst, the first Church of England Missionary to serve the Loyalists of the Highland District (sic).

Coming back to the family of Hazelton and Margaret Spencer we can only add a few details to what has been set out above.

Benjamin Conger Spencer, the eldest son who inherited the valuable farm properties of his father, disposed of them within a few years, and, as far as can be learned, removed to the Port Hope District.

Dr. John Hazelton Spencer lived for some years at Ipn, Ontario, where his son Albert was born August 25, 1830. Albert became a teacher in which profession he remained from 1855 to 1863, when he was ordained as a Deacon, became curate at Kemptville in 1868, Clerical Secretary of the Ontario Synod in 1880, Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in 1891, in which remained until his death June 8, 1901. In 1893 he was one of the originators of the Kingston Historical Society. He married in 1865 Anna Jane Cross, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., and at the time of his death left three children:

Rev. Mark Spencer, Marquette, Mich.

A. V. Spencer, in Wisconsin.

A daughter, Mrs. Rayson, in Toronto.

Albert was the fifth son of Dr. John Spencer, but there are no details of the others available.

The best information obtainable shows that James Hazelton Spencer settled and died in Massachusetts.

Julia Ann Spencer married an Irish immigrant, William John Sloan. They



had a family of six sons and three daughters.

Daniel P. Augustus Spencer married Annie Mard.

Stella Spencer married Isaac Albert Jordan, of Prince Edward County.



SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LOYALISTS.

Compiled from the Land Books of Ontario.

O. C. means Order-in-Council.

WICKHAM, John, of Wallowell (7), M. B. Indian Department.

son John, of Alport Island, married 21 Jan., 1795, son
of Alport Island

O. C.
17 Nov.
1797.
and 18 Feb. 1808.

son James, married Eliza Church, of Fredericksburgh

14 Nov. 1809.

son Daniel

17 Nov. 1797.

son John, of Wallowell, married 21 Nov. 1797, son
of Spencer

17 Nov. 1797.

son George, married Elizabeth Spencer, U. C.
and 18 Nov. 1797.

WICKHAM, John, of Wallowell, married 21 Nov. 1797, son
of Spencer

son John, of Wallowell, bapt. 5 Nov., 1791

17 Nov. 1810.

son James, bapt. 5 Nov. 1791

17

son John, bapt. 5 Nov. 1791

17 Nov. 1810.

son Benjamin, of Wallowell

19 Nov., 1820.

son Daniel, of Wallowell
(see "Transactions, vol. 7, 1903, p. 13)

2 March, 1825.

WICKHAM, Benjamin.

son Mr. Daniel, U. C., married Margaret Richards. (qv)

son John, of Vermont.

son Daniel.

son James, of Fredericksburgh, married Sarah Conner 1 Nov. 1799.

son John, of Hamilton (Couching), Sheriff

1 Nov. 1797
and 14 Mar. 1819.

son John.

son John, married 21 Nov. 1797, son of Spencer
Land Board Certificate
2/3 s. s. side
East Lake,
Wallowell.

SPENCER, Daniel, of Fredericksburgh, married Margaret, dau. of Lieut. John
Richards, U. C., he was married 7 Feb., 1813. See his O. C. 7 Aug.,
1797, and 18 Nov., 1797.

son Benjamin Conner, of Fredericksburgh, bapt. 5 Nov., 1789;
died Brighton, 14 Oct., 1850, aged 62. 16 Feb. 1810.



SPENCER, Hamilton (cont'd)

O.C.

son John, of Kings, Surgeon, bapt. 2 Oct., 1791 17 Feb. 1816.
 son William Taylor, of Fredericksburgh, bapt. 27 Aug. 1797 15 Dec. 1832.
 son Hamilton, bapt. 25 April, 1802. (never married nor lived)
 dau. Margaret, bapt. 23 Apr. 1800; married ^{John} ~~James~~ Connor,
 of Fall-River 11 May, 1833.
 son William, bapt. 20 May, 1801; married William Allen,
 of Fredericksburgh 1 Mar. 1824.
 son Daniel, O.C., bapt. 15 June, 1806.
 son Cecilia, bapt. 29 Sep., 1811. 1 Mar. 1824.
 son Richard, of Canada 7 May, 1836.
 son Benjamin, of Canada 17 Oct. 1835

CHURCH, Alice, of Fredericksburgh, married Joseph, son of Lieut. John
 Church, U.S.

dau. Elizabeth 10 May, 1803.
 dau. Mary, bapt. 2 April, 1807, William . . .
 of Fredericksburgh 20 Jan. 1808
 son John, of Fredericksburgh 7 Feb., 1809.
 dau. Eleanor, bapt. 26 Dec. 1789 16 Feb. 1811.
 son William, of Fredericksburgh, bapt. 2 Feb., 1791 7 July, 1817.
 son Malachi, bapt. 5 May, 1795; married 16 Feb., 1796.



EARLY RECORDS OF ONTARIO.

Edited by

Adam Shortt.

District of Rocklandburg--Town of Kingston--Court of Quarter Sessions.

John Richards.

Quarter Sessions held at Molphustown, 3 July, 1794.

Member of Grand Jury.

Quarter Sessions, Kingston, 11 Oct., 1796.

Member of Grand Jury.

.

Owen Richards

Quarter Sessions, 14th July, 1790.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury informs the Court that Owen Ritchy, one of the Jury, is no longer able to attend from lameness. The Court order that the Grand Jury may be cancelled, and a new panel made, leaving out the name of Owen Ritchy.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Molphustown, 11 Jan., 1794.

Member of the Grand Jury.

.

Hazelton Spencer.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Molphustown, 11 Jan., 1794.

Hazelton Spencer, Magistrate.

Kingston, 6 April, 1794.

Hazelton Spencer, Magistrate.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Kingston, 14 Oct., 1794.

Hazelton Spencer, Magistrate.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Kingston, 13 Oct., 1795.

The sum of £ 27 was levied on the Counties of Lennox, Hastings and Northumberland for the years 1793-4-5 for W. Spencer, Esq., Member for the said Counties.



Burials Richard 2d

Glenwood

John Richards 1844-1923
Adeline Jan M. Gurners, L. W. 1840-1917 (sister of Wm Geo McGinnis)
Henry C. Richards 1890-1927
Alice Richards 1902-1902
Stella Richards 1909-1917
(Mrs. Geo Richards Lot. 1st is buried there)

Wamp Gen

Caroline Jane (sister of Simon Wamp) = Wm Richards & live on Amb 1st
had one son
Marion, b 1901, dau of Daniel Wamp 1833-1921 = Eliza Baker
two children

Conger Marriages

28 March 1820 James Potter Spencer + Caroline Rankin
both of Hallowell
18 March 1822 Hazelton Spencer + Harriet McKenzie
of Hallowell
Kensel

W. G. Burleigh, M.D., F.R.C.
APT 507, 33 ONTARIO STREET
KINGSTON, ONTARIO K7L 5E3

Richards

Descendants

PROFIT

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the contents of each volume to
increase your profits. Or, for

Lt. John Richard ^{WE} = Alida Wemp
b p Montreal 1721

Lt Oliver Church ^{WE} 1782 = Jemima
b c. 1763

Mary = as second wife on
b. c. 1783 30 Apr 1807
Wm Thelford Pringle
son of Hamner U.S.

T Geo = Eliza
23-10-1813 1812-1863 1823-1939
Wm T Ham = Eliza Nelson
25-6-1842

Geo. T. John Hamner = Lenna S Eaton
2-9-1874

Maurice Young 1933 = Maryrice

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

PHONE 17

Bath, Ont. _____ 19 _____

To Dr. H. C. Burleigh

For Professional Services \$ _____

Received Payment

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

Fredericksburgh Township.

Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists Settled in Township No. 3 (Cataragui),
mustered 6 October, 1721.

H. Spencer, K. R. R., single.

O. Church, wife, a daughter under 16 yrd, a servant. Man on his land. Family
K. R. R. at Cataragui.

Mr. Richie, Indian Dept., wife, 2 sons over 10, 1 daughter over 10, no servant.
Woman gone to States for property. Land not run out.

No mention of Owen Richards.

.

Quebec Plan, Fredericksburgh, 1724.

The original map of this Township on which was recorded the lots drawn
as settlement was made.

Lieut Richards all of Lot 14, concession 5.

Owen Richards west half Lot. 19, concession 6

Lt. Hazelton Spencer East half Lot 4, concession 4.

Lt. Oliver Church east half Lot 12, concession 1
west half lot 20, concession 1

.

Assessment Roll of 1808 for Fredericksburgh

(I have the original copy)

Church, John 293 acres uncultivated, 7 acres cultivated, no house, 1 horse,
2 oxen, 3 cows.

Church, Oliver (or?) 90 acres uncultivated, 20 acres cultivated, no house,
no stock.

Church, Oliver 246 acres uncultivated, 12 acres cultivated, a round log house,
3 horses, 3 cows.

No Richards (they had removed to Marysburg)

Spencer, Hazelton 3000 acres uncultivated, 160 acres cultivated, no house,
2 horses, 4 oxen, 1 cow.

.

St. Alban's Anglican Memorial Church, Adolphustown.

Erected in 1884, the centennial of the first settlement.

Memorial plaques of many U. E. L.

Col. Hazelton Spencer, M. P., 1st Parliament, died in Fredericksburgh
in 1813, aged 64. U. E. L.



Samuel Sherwood Account Book.

Fredericksburgh.

Wesleyton Spencer, Esqr. Dr

1789, August 15th	4 Yards Black Saternet @ 3/2 (per yard)	0-15-0
17th	Sharpening 8 narrow barbs	0- 6-0
	1 large Iron shackle collar	0- 2-3
	1 Iron head & bull	0- 1-3
Sept. 25th	Setting Shoes on one horse round	0- 2-6
	4 Yards Black Saternet @ 3/2	0-15-0
	3 1/2 or 4 @ 1/3 (per yard)	0- 4-1 1/2
1793, Feby.	6 logs Venison delivered by Lewis for clearing two acres of land @ 2/6	0-15-0
1789, Jan. 7th	Laying an ax with Iron & Steel	0- 5-0



ONTARIAN FAMILIES.

by

Chadwick.

George Benjamin SPENCER (who married 21 Jan., 1833, Margaret McGregor, daughter of James Rogers Armstrong) was son of John Kelly SPENCER, U. E. L., who was Sheriff, co. Northumberland in 1801; he was son of Benjamin SPENCER, Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, who was descended from John SPENCER (son of Robert SPENCER), who came to America from co. Northampton, England, about 1638, having acquired estates at Weybury, Massachusetts, under the will of his uncle, John SPENCER, who came out on the Puritan ship "Mary and John," but returned to England, on which estates a mansion built by him was still standing. Hamilton SPENCER, U. E. L., eldest son of Judge Benjamin SPENCER, was Col. Commandant of the garrison of Kingston in 1794.

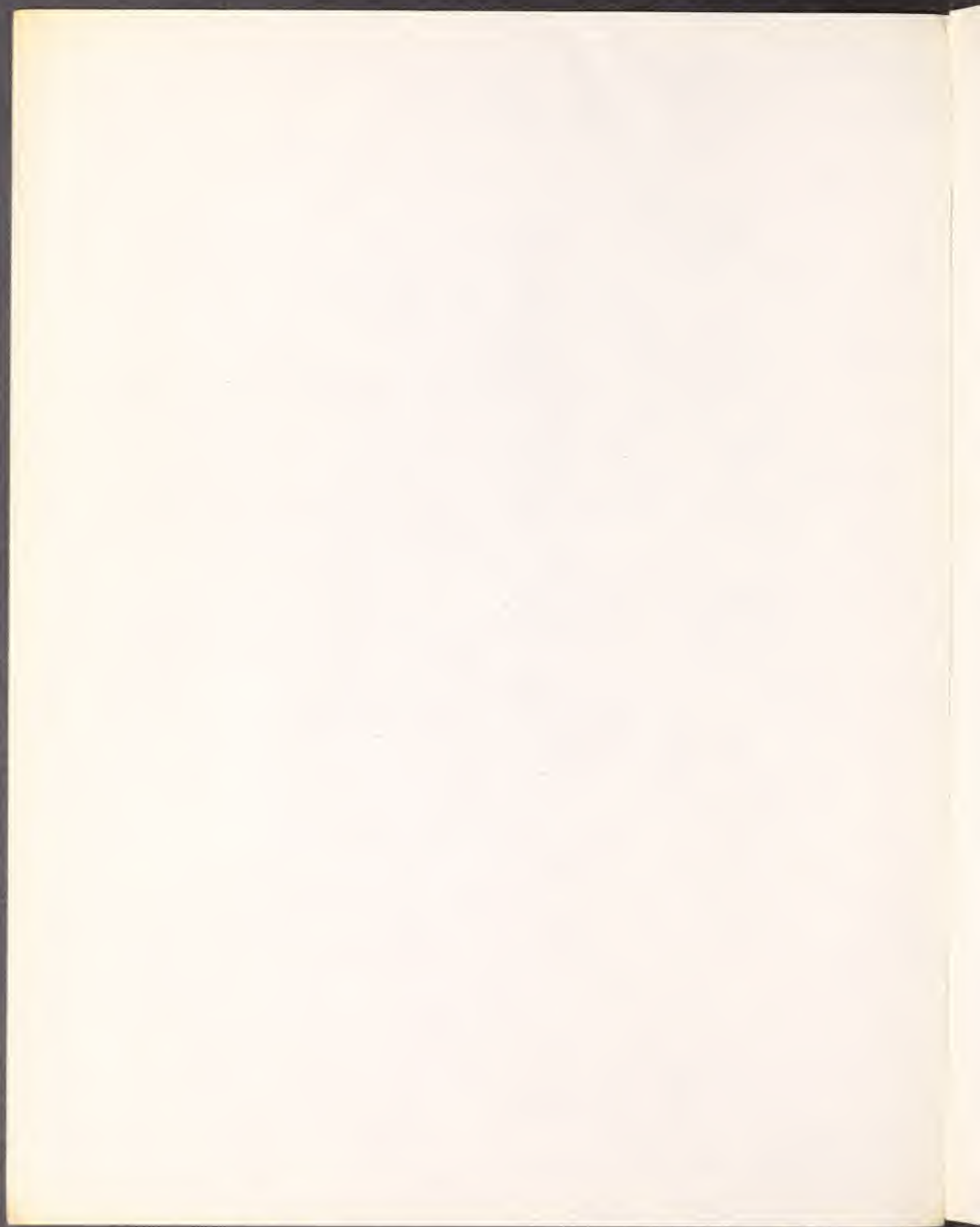
Arms: Per Chev., ~~arg.~~ az. and arg. three lions pass. guardt. in pale counterchanged, a chief of the second; (being properly the arms of Catlin, but assumed by the SPENCERS on a marriage with one of that family, and so borne for many generations)

Crest: Out of a coronet, a griffin's head az. langued gu (but query, or?), between two wings or.

Motto: God defends the right.

This George Benjamin SPENCER, of Schoueg, affds. of Winnipeg, had issue:

1. Sophia Amelia, who married William Henry Dudley Armstrong, of Toronto, born 1858, and had issue:
 1. Gable Devereaux SPENCER, born 11th July, 1880.
 2. Harry Westropp, born 15th Dec., 1887.
 3. Fausine Myra Seddes.
 4. Ella Gladys.



UPPER CANADA COURT RECORDS.

Court of Common Pleas.

July
Kingston, March Term, 1789.

Wednesday, the First Day of July.

Christ'r George vs. Haselton Spencer.

The Sheriff returned that he had summoned the defendant.
The plaintiff appears in person. The defendant also appears.

The plaintiff prays that a venire may issue for to try this cause.

It is ordered by consent of the parties that this cause be tried by jury on Saturday next, the 4th inst., and that a venire do issue returnable that day.

Saturday, 4th July, 1789.

Christopher George vs. Haselton Spencer.

The Sheriff returned the venire.

The plaintiff appears pursuant to order of Wednesday, the first inst.
The defendant also appears.

The plaintiff demands of the defendant the sum of twenty pounds for damages in not receiving cash that was their due on account to purchase wheat, and for this he puts himself on the country.

The defendant acknowledges the sum of seven pounds, five shillings and threepence to be due the plaintiff and alleges that he has made frequent efforts to procure cash to pay off the plaintiff, but found it totally out of his power to procure. That he had frequently made several offers of other species of payment, and, further, that he had this day offered him that sum in cash, which the plaintiff refused, and as the defendant does not think the plaintiff entitled to more he also puts himself on the country.

The jury impanelled and sworn.

The jury being charged to say and declare the truth of the matter contained in the said declaration, and having examined the pleading and exhibits filed in this cause, withdraw to consider their verdict, and the said jury having returned into court and being now called over, say by James Robins, their foreman, that the defendant is directed to pay the sum of seven pounds, five shillings and threepence, with fifteen shillings costs, supposed to be the costs attending a suit for said sum on the weekly court.

The Court having considered the verdict, do order that the defendant shall pay the said sum as awarded by the jury, and that the plaintiff pay the remaining costs of three pounds, nineteen shillings and threepence.

.

Kingston, March Term, 1791

Thursday, the 17th of March, 1791.



THE RICHARDS FAMILY.

The St. Lawrence Valley.

According to Abbe Tanguay's ~~Genealogical~~ ^{people} Genealogy of the French Canadians, Guillaume (William) Richard, dit La Fleur, was born in 1641, the son of Jean Richard, grain merchant, and his wife, Anne Meusnier, of St. Leger in the Bishopric of Xaintes, France. ^{as a young man} Guillaume joined the Regiment of Carignan in 1664 ^{at its creation}. On the last day of May of the following year he embarked for New France with his regiment as a soldier in the company of Captain Gauthier de la Varennes. They arrived at Quebec on the 19th August, after a long and tempestuous voyage, ^{of eighty days to be precise}. The regiment had been despatched to the New World to protect the weakened colony from the repeated onslaughts of the British and their Iroquois allies. At that time the young colony's population was 2500, of whom 500 resided in ^{only} ~~Quebec~~ ^{QUEBEC}.

Two years later, ^{in 1667} after Richard had served largely in the Montreal area, the regiment returned to France. Richard, however, chose to remain in Canada. Shortly thereafter he was appointed sergeant in the Montreal militia. In this capacity he accompanied Count Frontenac when he ascended the Saint Lawrence River in July, 1673. to establish a post at Cataragui, which was later to be known as Fort Frontenac. When Frontenac and his party departed down the river ^{about two weeks later} a short time later, Sergeant Richard was left in charge of the primitive post, ^{thus} acting as its first commandant. He continued in charge of the post until La Salle returned in 1675 to take command. Richard was still at the post, according to a census of the Fort in 1677. ^{and was there in 1679}

Shortly thereafter Richard was appointed sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. By 1689 he was lieutenant of the Vanguard Company at that post.. Subsequently, he served as captain of militia in the Parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal, where he had maintained his residence since 1679.

He had previously married, on 2 July, 1675, at Montreal, Agnes, daughter of

That is the rather sketchy story of the Richard family:
While there are periods of assumptions and presumptions,
I am satisfied that, on the whole, it is close to the truth.
even though there will be doubters.

I am satisfied
even though there will be doubters. ^{omits}
Grandfathers tale admittedly ~~leaves out~~ some
early generations, ^{with only names} but remembers the key points
He recalls the Welsh guard in the King's Palace, but
forgets subsequent generations. He knows how the
family reached America: as a soldier and goes on
to relate his capture by the Sioux Indians, and makes
no mention of his activities when Fort Frontenac was
established in July, 1673. He fails to note that the captive
of the Indians in the West was a grandson of the French soldier.
Even so, it makes a very interesting and revealing
tale of the origin of one of our early Logcleft families

There is much more to debate about the descend-
ants of John Richard^{W E} and his family. I am happy
to add certain information about the children and
to indicate the families of today who carry the
blood of such a heroic family. As is common in
such a pioneering family descendants are scattered in
all parts of North America, England, Scotland and
Australia and the Far East. Proof of descent must be
the responsibility; in many families I can be of assistance
in the search.

On the first land, settled in P. E. Co.

However, since there was undoubtedly a priest with La Salle's party at that time, it is possible that they were married in accordance with church regulations. If so, the event does not appear to have been entered in any parish register. As can be shown, such marriages are found entered in some established parish at a later date. Whether or not a second ceremony was performed is not known. At least we know that Marie-Anne is shown as having been born in 1694. Since Pierre You is recorded as having married Madeleine Just in Montreal in 1697, it must be assumed that Elizabeth Sauvagesse was ^{possibly never seen with} dead, or had returned to her people in the Detroit region. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Marie-Anne is shown as having married in Montreal in 1718.

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IN MIAMI COUNTRY.

I have satisfied myself that there was an established connection ^{seeing that the French} between the Richard family and the Miami-Detroit country. Jean-Baptiste Richard had married Marie-Anne You in Montreal on 15 April, 1718, on the same date as the baptism of their daughter, Suzanne. This fact likely indicated that they had been united in marriage in a region where there was no regularly ^{or had done so in Indian style} established parish. The ceremony may well have been performed by a missionary to the Miamis. Other instances of this type have been demonstrated in similar situations. It must be recalled that Marie-Anne's mother was Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami squaw, who had married, or co-habited, with the famous Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte. It must be realized that almost anything could have happened. Elizabeth may have died prior to You's second marriage in 1697. ^{or} She may have refused to leave her people in Miami country. ^{Pierre} You may then have returned to Montreal, taking with him their daughter, Marie-Anne, leaving Elizabeth to her own resources.



As there are no further records in the Montreal area parishes of Jean-Baptiste Richard, except for the marriage of their only daughter and the baptism of her first child, it seems reasonable to believe that they had removed elsewhere. And as their daughter's three younger children are found mentioned in the parish records at Detroit, I am led to believe that the whole family, including ~~their~~ only son, Jean, made the same move to the west. ^{as did their mother} All this seems reasonable when it is recalled that the mother, Marie-Anne, ⁴¹ was the daughter of a Miami squaw, and was almost certainly born in that country. In other words, the removal was a homecoming to her and her family. Indeed, all members of her family, except her husband, could have been born there.

The son, Jean, who was baptized in ~~the~~ Montreal area in November, 1721, must have accompanied the family to the west. Since there are no further known records of his doings in life, and since he is the only Jean Richard of suitable age, I feel safe in assuming that he was the ancestor of the Loyalist Richards family of the Bay of Quinte.

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OVER THE LAKE TO THE BAY OF QUINTE.

~~THE FIRST INDICATION OF A RICHARDS FAMILY ALONG THE MOHAWK RIVER IS
SUPPLIED BY A CONNECTION~~

The first record of a Richards residing in the Mohawk Valley of New York brings additional evidence of a possible connection with the French Richard family. During the early years of the struggle between the French and British in America which ended in the conquest of French Canada, there was a French neutral by the name of Richard who was interned in Courtland Manor during the conflict. Further evidence came to light when a resident of Fort Hunter on the Mohawk River signed his name 'Jean Richard,' and not John Richards.



Another item found in the Sir William Johnson Papers may throw further light on the situation. It relates to a report submitted by George Croghan, one of Sir William's assistants in the Department of Indian Affairs as early as 1761. On the 12th January of that year he reported:

"At Miamis

"Richard, a French Man, Interpreter at 7/6 per Diem."

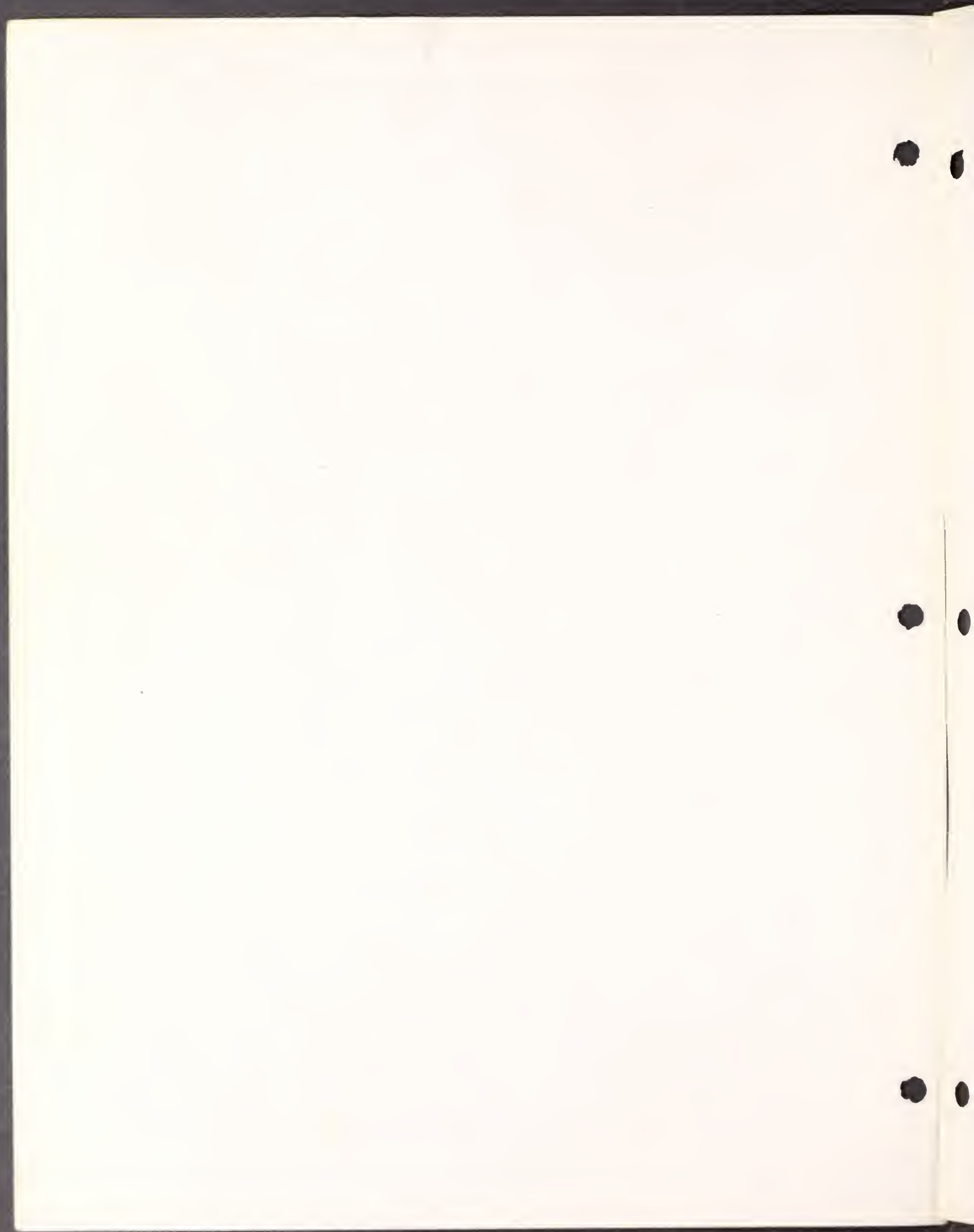
This would appear that a Frenchman named Richard was employed as an interpreter at Miami at 7 shillings, 6 pence per day. This could mean that our Jean Richard was at Miami once more, at least temporarily.

Nothing further has been uncovered regarding John Richards prior to the American Revolution, although it is known that he had married a woman named Elsie, or Alice, and that he had fathered five children, three sons and two daughters. Search through church records of the area surrounding Fort Hunter has failed to produce anything of interest to the family. *It should be noted that there is no register for the mission at Fort Hunter after 1779.*

Military records show that he joined Butler's Rangers in July, 1777.

He remained with his regiment as a member of Captain Walter Butler's company until 1779, when he was transferred to the Indian Department as an interpreter. With him at this time was his eldest son, Owen, then a lad of fifteen, or thereabouts, serving as a Volunteer. Records show that John and his son were with the party under Major Ross when he led the raid down the Mohawk River in October, 1781. Richards then was called an interpreter, with the rank of lieutenant. During that same year, Richard was appointed Indian Agent at the post of Oswego, on the south shore of Lake Ontario. He continued at Oswego until ~~ix~~ 1784, when it was turned over to the Americans.

The Haldimand Papers has a volume which contains a list of settlers in Township No. 3 (Fredericksburgh) on October 5th, 1784. In this list is found John Richards, a wife, and two sons and one daughter over ten years of age.



add pages 28 and 29 of
"Forgotten Leaves"

That is the rather sketchy story of the Richard family while there are periods of assumptions, I am satisfied that, on the whole, it is close to the truth, even though there may be those who have their doubts.

The Grandfather's Tale admittedly omits some early generations, which is a common failing. But he does not forget the key points. He recalls the dramatic part his Welsh ancestor played by protecting the King of France during the slaughtering of the Protestants on the Eve of St Bartholomew's day, 23 August, 1572, under the auspices of Catherine de Medici. Grandfather omits several generations, but remembers that the first of the family was a soldier, and goes on to tell of his capture by the Sioux Indians. He fails to tell of the soldier's activities when Fort Frontenac was established in 1673 July, 1673. He fails to note that the captive was a grandson of the French of the Indians in the west, was a grandson of the French soldier. In spite of these several lapses which are confirmed by French records, it makes a very interesting as well as revealing tale of the origin of one of our early Loyalist families.

Urbain Tessier, a newcomer from France.

Guillaume Richard, ^{known also as} Sieur de la Fleur, met a soldier's death on 2 July, 1690, near Bout d'Ile de Montreal, when his small party of twenty five was slaughtered by a band of Iroquois warriors. Six days later their bodies were buried hastily where they fell. Four years later, in 1694, their remains were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

name of children
Guillaume Richard had fathered twelve children. Our interest centers in Jean-Baptiste, the fourth child, ^{who} He was born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and baptized there on 19 March, 1682. He married at Montreal on 15 August, 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte, and of Elisabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami squaw. Their first-born, Suzanne, strangely enough, was baptized the same day. A second child, Jean, was born in 1721. *note*

Pierre You, the father of Marie-Anne, had been born in La Rochelle, and as a young man had come to New France. Here, with the rank of lieutenant, he served with Robert Cavelier de La Salle, and was with him during his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi River. He was ~~present~~ when that valley was declared a possession of the King of France. This was in the year 1683.

The following note, taken from Abbe Tanguay's Dictionary, refers to You's activities in the New World:

"He was one of the signatories of the act of taking possession of the country of Arkansas, made in the name of the King of France, the 13th and 14th March, 1682. By virtue of the privilege accorded by the King to the discoverers, he took the title of Sieur de la Decouverte, in 1683, which title is accorded to him in the official government acts, in which he is titled officer in Louisiana."

It must have been during this period that Pierre You became associated with Elizabeth, the Miami squaw. They may have been married Indian style.

second child, Jean, was born
Pierre-Yvon, the father of Marie-Anne, had been born
as a young man had come to New France. Here, with the
served with Robert Cavalier de La Salle, and was with him
discovery down the Mississippi River. He was present
possession of the King of France. This was in
wing note, taken from the Tananay's Dictio

in the new world:

the signatures of the act of the
made in the name of the King
name of the province accord
title of "Comte de La
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and for the

in

J.B. & family of wife & 3 children obtained a passport for
their removal from Detroit to the Miami Village of Quia-tan-on,
where they were living between 1735 & 1755

Then dau Suzanne married 1733 Gilbert Parant, a Frenchman.
Their first child born 1734. A second one by 1745 in Detroit



THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE OF CANADA
LA LIGUE MONARCHISTE DU CANADA
KINGSTON BRANCH

January 31st, 1978.

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS are invited to attend.....

A GENERAL MEETING

DATE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1978 - 8:00 P.M.

PLACE: ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH HALL, WELLINGTON STREET.

SPEAKER: DR. DONALD SCHURMAN.

REFRESHMENTS.

Frances Dobell
Chairman.

GENEALOGY OF THE RICHARDS FAMILY BEGINNING WITH JOHN C. RICHARDS, LAKOTA
1790-1844.

Pictou, January, 26, 1875.

Dear Children, grandchildren and Children's Children:

As we have no written record of our ancestors and I am the eldest of the fourth generation in my 86th year of my age, I will give you a few things from my memory as related by my grandfather and grandmother.

My great grandfather was a Welshman, who went to France, by name John Richards. He married a French lady and had a family. After a time he became one of the King's Body guard and in the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day he helped the Royal family to escape through the back gardens of the palace. For this he was promoted.

At this time the French were at war with the Indians in this Country. As fast as their soldiers were killed or died the ranks were filled with men from home. What was called conscripts or drafted men were brought over as soldiers. My Grandfather, John Richards, was one of the number called to leave Country, Family and Friends to serve as a soldier. Being over eighteen years of age and a likely active young man, the Commanding Officer promoted him to a Lieutenancy in the army. The Sioux Indians were a very warlike race and gave them no end of trouble, and the country being all a wilderness gave the Indians much advantage, but the French by perseverance established themselves from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi River. In an engagement my grandfather was wounded by a bullet in his thigh, was taken prisoner by the Indians. He was placed with their other prisoners and when they halted, the Chief came to see them. He was accompanied by his daughter. The Chief had lost a son that day in battle. A Council was held to determine how to dispose of the prisoners and the young Chieftainess begged for Grandfather's life. The old Chief said it would only cause trouble, but the daughter plead for his life, saying she would cure him and adopt him in her dead brother's place, and her father consented. They extracted the shot but the ball he carried to his grave. For three years and over he was kept their prisoner. He lived as they lived, learned three different Indian languages. During this time they had wandered far west, and at the end of three years began to talk of war. The head Chief called a Council of different tribes to consult on what was best to do. As the tribes came from different parts it was needful that a feast be made. So in order to do so they killed most of their dogs and for three days and nights held their feast before the Council was held. This feast was called a potlatch. For three days and nights they danced, sang, and ate. Of course after a time they became weary, and one by one drunk and weary they lay down to sleep--all but one young squaw left to watch. They were all soon sound asleep and snoring away. My grandfather snored too but with an eye open. After a little, the squaw began to nod, till at last overcome by sleep she fell asleep.

My grandfather said "Now or Never" and very cautiously crawled out and fled. It was full moon in the month of June. He expected that the dogs they had left alive would give an alarm, but like their masters they were asleep. He ran as fast as he could but in a little while he heard the report of a gun. As soon as it came dawn he crawled into a hollow log, expecting they would pursue him he lay there all day. At night he ventured out again. Weak and weary he still kept travelling on and on, living on green leaves, roots and such like. He had no guide but the sun, moon, and stars. He knew that the white people lived to the east so thither he bent his steps, not knowing how far it was



but he kept on fording rivers and climbing over hills and mountains till at last he reached the settlement of Dutch people at Schoharie, N. Y. Then another difficulty presented itself. They spoke Dutch, and between French, Dutch and bad English he could not speak any correctly. He made himself partly understood. He found the people kind and sympathetic. He made his home among the British Colony. Among them he became acquainted with a widow named Wemo. She became his wife and in process of time they had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters--Owen, John and Daniel. The daughters, Jemima and Margaret. All lived to have families of their own.

Just then another difficulty arose. Between the English colonies and the motherland a war began, in which Grandfather adhered to the British Standard. He joined the army as a Lieutenant. His wife had to fly for safety, performing the journey of 700 miles on foot, leading one child by the hand and carrying the other in her arms. Owen, the eldest, joined the ranks as a foot soldier. His property was confiscated at the end of seven years war. The United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia or the wilds of Upper Canada. My grandfather chose the latter, received a pension and land. He was then made Indian interpreter and kept a trading post for three years. He then settled on his land in Fredericksburg, where I, John Richards the eldest son of Owen Richards, was born on Nov. 5th, 1790, and am now in my 85th year, 1876.



JEAN BAPTISTE RICHARD AND FAMILY.

Jean Bte. Richard was baptised in Montreal on 10 August, 1682. He married Marie Anne You, de la Decouverte, daughter of Pierre You and Elisabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami Squaw. Tanguay's Dictionnaire reveals that they had two children:

1. Suzanne, baptized in Montreal, 15 August, 1718, the same day as the marriage of her parents. She married Gilbert Farant in 1733, where is unknown, but likely in the Detroit area, from which region her mother had been born. She married, second, in Detroit, 9 July, 1759, Charles Bartholomy.
2. Jean, baptised at Pte.-aux-Trembles, P., 22 Nov., 1721.

It has been proven that a third child, Agnes. No doubt there were others, if we knew more, seeing that the mother, Marie-Anne, being born in 1644, was only 27 at Jean's birth.

Jean Bte. Richard has been termed ^{recorded as} an Interpreter, and also a Voyageur. It is evident by a record in Ste. Anne's Parish records that he was called a voyageur when ^{he had} his slave, Marie Anne, aged 16, of Panisse de nation, was baptized 22 May, 1710, by the Priest at Ste. Anne's, Detroit. ^{Jean Bte was in Detroit when he obtained a passport for self, wife and 3 children to remove to} A third child, Agnes, is indicated in the wording of a passport issued to J. B. Richard, his wife and three children, to proceed to Quiatanon, which was a French Post on the Abashkiver, near the present Lafayette, Indiana. Agnes married Francis Goder, and they were living in Quiatanon between 1735 and 1754.

Jean Baptiste Richard evidently died between 1756 and 1766. On the latter date Marie Anne was termed widow, if I am correct. And he was living when his ~~granddaughter~~ granddaughter, a daughter of Agnes was married.

My interpretation, derived from various items discovered here and there, is that Jean Bte. took to the furtrading business, and in the course of ~~his~~ ^{a Miami Squaw} trips found Marie Anne, likely in the Detroit ^{Quiatanon} ~~area~~, or more likely in the Miami camps ^{where} ~~at~~ she was likely living with her mother, after the latter had parted with Pierre You ^{Pierre You de la Decouverte - Montreal}. It is likely that you too his ^{Possible}

the child of Elizabeth Sauvage
daughter to Montreal, where ~~Jean~~ ^{no} ~~the~~ first met her. but it must have been before
1710, when she was baptized as his slave. ^{JRG} ~~to~~ he may have met her somewhere in
Miami country, where she was living with her mother, *Elizabeth Sauvage*, ^{see, if no further use to} after she parted from her father
Pierre You. Jean Ste's. marriage with Marie Anne may actually been performed
in Indian territory where a priest was on duty. there would be no record and
there, and the actual entry would be where there was a report of Paris. ^{most likely} *in this instance, Jean, the priest*
happened in numerous cases such as this one.

The union of white and Indian in America was a common occurrence. In ^{many} ~~some~~ ^{See Sir Wm Johnson & Mary Johnson} instances the union occurred under Indian customs. ^{if possible that} a travelling priest
performed the ceremony. ~~both~~ methods were recognized. So, we have to accept them.
In the case of Pierre You, he may have had Elizabeth with him on his trip with
La Salle, ~~in 1682, when the town of possession of the lower Mississippi River~~ in the
name of the King of France. If this is so, Elizabeth was still his consort in
1794, when Marie Anne was born. This daughter, when 26 years of age, was baptized
in Detroit, as the slave of Jean Bote. Richard, as noted previously. It is also
evident that these women remained true to their Miami people, and continued to
maintain a determined attachment to their tribe. It is therefore no surprise
that Jean Bte. Richard, his wife and three children, obtained a passport at
Detroit on 7 Sept., 1722, to allow them to remove to Guianano.

If the tale told by a Grandfather is true, and I believe it to be, the son,
John was evidently the one captured by the Sioux in some conflict about
1740-45, and that, after being a prisoner for several years, he escaped and
ended up in Schoharie, New York State. Here, one of this name was detained as
a French citizen, during the French and Indian wars which ended by the capture
of Quebec. It might also be noted that Sir William Johnson's record that
a man named Richard was serving as an Indian Interpreter in the Detroit area.

This Jean Richard became a Loyalist in the American Revolution, and
finally settled along the Bay of Quinte, with his wife and five children in
1734. He finally died and is buried on Ankerst Island on the 23rd June, 1807.

After I had perused Grandfather's Tale, I knew that I had to delve into the history of Quebec for ~~confirmation of his story~~ any bits of information regarding Grandfather's story. Knowing that I had a Genealogy of the French settlers in Canada, and that I had to put my mind to rest, I began to look into the French aspect of the family.

After I had ^{carefully} ~~perused~~ ^{pored over} Grandfather's Tale, ^{for a few days} I realized that I must seek more details by delving into the history of the French in Canada. If I could uncover confirmation of Grandfather's Tale of my French ancestry, I might be able to sleep once more. Knowing that I had a set of seven volumes of ~~Abbe~~ Tanguay's Genealogy of the French Canadian Families, I set about putting my mind at ease. Here is the result.

After perusing Grandfather's Tale for a day or two, I knew that I would have to delve into ~~the~~ French-Canadian history for confirmation of his story. This, when I ~~started~~ ^{pored over} a seven volume set of Abbe Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of the French Canadian People, which I have on my shelves, I was able to put my mind at ease, at least momentarily. But I soon discovered that there was more to ~~the~~ story. and, thereupon further digging into the past.

Page 4 No 1.

However, in view of the fact that a priest must have accompanied La Salle during his explorations, it is possible that they have been regularly married French style and that the record ^{of the ceremony} ~~of the ceremony~~ ^{it had never been entered} ~~was recorded~~ in the records of an established parish church. It is also shown that their daughter Marie-Anne had been born in 1694 which is not mentioned in the records until her marriage in Montreal on 18 March 1718, ~~the same time of Marie-Anne~~. The baptism of their daughter, Suzanne, on the same date would tend to indicate a previous ceremony in Miami or Detroit area. Perhaps Jean-Baptiste had earned his title of interpreter because of a period of residence in this same Indian country. If this be possible, then it is also possible that their second child, Jean, shown as having been baptized and recorded in Montreal on 22 Nov 1721, was also born in Miami country.

In addition, it should be noted that ^{the daughter} Suzanne, ~~although~~ ^{is recorded of having married Gilbert Parent in Montreal} ^{where is not shown} in 1733, ~~her children's names appear in the Detroit~~ ^{newly established} parish. Furthermore, after the death of her husband, she married, secondly, Charles Barthelmy, ^{this same} ~~in that parish~~ on 9 July 1759. All this being true, we can also assume that her younger brother, Jean, also resided in the Detroit-Miami region for at least a part of his life.

One child died in 1742 and was buried in Montreal. The subsequent three children are all recorded in Detroit. She married, secondly, in Detroit Charles Barthelmy, on 9 July 1759. Since Suzanne spent most of her life in the Detroit-Miami country, it is safe to infer that the same applied to her brother, Jean, if he survived childhood.

David all thea
16.3.1747/8 1747
24.3.1837 a 26.8.1835

1 David = 11.2.1799, 1775
1769-70 1775
2 17.8.1861 3 ch
2.2.1847 a 865
13

2 Zebra = 11.2.1759 Daniel Johnston ?

3 Rufus = 5.9.1747 Esther Hawley 5
9.2.1777 19.5.1781
13.3.1855 11.2.1859

7 Miles
1785
a Sep 1830
a 85 in 1871

3 Elsie = 16.10.1804 3
1781 Charlotte Long
26.8.1857 30.6.1786
 4.12.1872

6 Elizabeth 1
bp 15.2.1759
bm 15.1.1804

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

APT. 507, 33 ONTARIO STREET
KINGSTON, ONTARIO K7L 5E3

18 June, 1977

D. Valley Stuart,
20146 Doyle Court,
Grosse Pointe Woods, 48236
Mich., U. S. A.

Dear or Miss:

Your letter rather surprised me; I was about to mail one to you, but I held it off, in order to add a reply to your more recent one.

Your references to Jean-Bpte Richard sounds interesting, and it should be investigated further. But, as there were a dozen Jean-Bptes mentioned in the Tanguay's Dictionary, I wonder just how far we should proceed. The one in which we are interested was born in about 1700, and died about 1755. Thus, an investigation of items up to 1755, particularly having to do with Montreal and the West in the Detroit region should please me very much.

You might also scan the items re You, knowing in add that Pierre was born in 1658 and died in Montreal in 1617. Any entries after 1713 would be useless.

I am very interested in additional info., as I am doing an article on the Long Richard history, particularly having to do with this area. So, please make me happy with something of interest.

I have two added requests, namely:

1. Please repeat the entry from Ste. James, Detroit, about the baptism of Jean Baptiste Richard's slave. I wish to quote it in my article.
2. Would the Genealogy of French Families of the Detroit Region be of any value to me with reference to the Richard Family? If you think so, I would like to order a copy.
3. The D. M. title is a part of the degree given by Queen's University to medical graduates. It is really B. S. C. M., meaning Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery, if that adds anything.
4. I have done nothing re Bradley or Marco, as I have been too busy. I had intended to write to the other person, but time is so short.

Please say you soon forward to me some interesting notes, in addition to my indebtedness to you.

Yours sincerely

465-511-507-330

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Richards Story

Pierre You - Elisabeth Sauvagesse

b c 1666

likely present in 1682
as slave to Pierre You
when La Salle took possession
of Arkansas in name of King
of France

Guillaume Richard

Sesier

in Outenon

J: Bte Richard = Marie Anne You

b 1684

b 1694

Voyageur

Seymour
1718

Gilbert Gesson
1721

Agnes
1722

Parant Captured by
merchant going
to Detroit c. 1740-5

Escaped
c 1743

Barthelmy Schobone
c 1746

Arrived at

1756-60

c 1761 whole group
west of Myrtle

Miss Gladys Rikley

St East

91 King

King

Outenon

Printed Book

John Daniel Margaret
Hessell
Spencer

1791-1880

Richard Story

465 Adelaide
507-33 Ontario St.
Kingston Ont

